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This report covers the 3rd year in which vocational programs and related activities were supported by the Vocational Education Act of 1963. A program overview presents vocational education, with a fiscal 1967 enrollment of 7,047,501 persons, as the largest component in the Nation's array of organized efforts to reduce unemployment and eliminate occupational shortages. Vocational education served almost one million more persons in 1967 than in 1966. Every occupational area showed an increase in total enrollment. Approximately 95 percent of those completing vocational programs and available for placement found employment. Ancillary services were supported as essential elements to the further development of vocational education. Efforts in the areas of program management, planning, and budgeting indicate a trend toward closer coordination and control of vocational education programs. Appendixes include 77 tables describing administrative, fiscal, and program development activities. Annual reports for 1964, 1965 and 1966 are available as ED 019 446, ED 025 672, and ED 025 673 respectively. (CH)

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OE 80008-67

VOCATIONAL & TECHNICAL EDUCATION

ANNUAL REPORT
FISCAL YEAR 1967

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Robert H. Finch, Secretary

James E. Allen, Jr., Assistant Secretary and Commissioner of Education

VT009575

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May 1969

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FOREWORD

This report for fiscal year 1967 describes the continuing effects of Federal assistance to vocational education. The States reported increased enrollments, program offerings, and State and local expenditures. New program dimensions and approaches were implemented during the year. Much of the change and improvements may be attributed to increased funding and program flexibility authorized under the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

Much still remains to be done in spite of the significant progress made, particularly since enactment of the act of 1963. Many who should be receiving occupational training and guidance are not being served, and many of those in programs are not being served adequately. State and local school agencies are continuing in their efforts to provide balanced, relevant programs and services to meet the vocational-technical education needs of all youth and adults. Imperative to meeting these pressing needs are increased resources and effective leadership at the national, State, and local levels--all directed toward the establishment of a coordinated, responsive system of occupational education in the Nation.

The information and data presented are based on material from various State reports, which describe programs, services, and activities provided during fiscal 1967. Programs are financed by Federal, State, and local funds authorized by the several vocational-technical education acts: the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917 (Public Law 347); the George-Barden Act of 1946 (Public Law 586); the Health Amendments Act of 1956 (Public Law 911); the 1956 Act To Promote Fisheries Industries (Public Law 1027); the National Defense Education Act of 1958 (Public Law 85-864); the Area Redevelopment Act of 1961 (Public Law 87-27); the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 (Public Law 87-415); and the Vocational Education Act of 1963 (Public Law 88-210).

Grant Venn
Associate Commissioner for
Adult, Vocational, and Library
Programs

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Chapter I:
PROGRAM OVERVIEW

CHAPTER I: PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Vocational education opportunities for youth and adults continued to expand during fiscal year 1967. Greater enrollments and expenditures in all broad occupational areas were reported by the States, as well as additional spending and staffing in the supportive or ancillary services. Vocational educators across the Nation took many steps toward providing programs to meet the vocational education needs and interests of all youth and adults.

Vocational education has long been recognized as a principal means of contributing to the social and economic welfare of the Nation. With the passage of the Vocational Education Act of 1963, funds and administrative flexibility were provided to bring more "people-orientation" into program planning and development. During fiscal year 1967, State and local educational agencies directed additional attention and resources to effecting some of the changes and improvements necessary to meet the individual needs, increasingly stressing persons with special needs.

Recognizing technological advances and changes in job requirements, many States redirected or restructured program emphasis and priorities to meet manpower requirements of the economy. This has been especially true in the agricultural and home economics fields, where more stress is being placed on off-farm occupations and home economics for gainful employment. The largest percentage increases in enrollment during the year occurred in education for health and office occupations, areas of considerable change where many promising job opportunities are beckoning. Both of these fields represent areas of expanding job opportunities for women and for minority groups, who are moving from lower occupational levels.

Continuous local, State, and national efforts were being made to develop and implement procedures and techniques that will assist in identifying jobs and careers, areas of demand, employment opportunities, and training requirements, and that will aid in planning programs to meet needs. A major innovation in this respect is a taxonomy being prepared jointly by the U.S. Office of Education and the Department of Labor, entitled Vocational-Technical Instructional Programs: Codes and Titles. This codification provides a frame of reference permitting determination of occupational requirements, educational programs, and their relationship to national, State, and local needs.

Placement and follow-up were stressed by States in fiscal year 1967, and data resulting from these activities reflect the high quality of the vocational programs. Of those who completed vocational, secondary, or postsecondary programs, and were available for employment, 95 percent were placed. The resulting low unemployment rate of vocational graduates is most significant when contrasted with the national rates reported for the 16-19 age group.

GOALS AND NEEDS

The intent of vocational education legislation in recent years has been to broaden the opportunities for the preparation of all persons for gainful employment. One of the prime motivations behind such legislation has been the alleviation of the high rate of unemployment among our youth--especially our disadvantaged youth. The changes in the legislation stress the redirection of vocational preparation from selected occupations to any occupation that does not require a baccalaureate degree and the initiation of programs responsive to persons with special needs.

Vocational-technical education advocates the preparation of individuals with the capacity to benefit from, participate in, and adjust to change. This policy recognizes both the economic significance of education and the importance of each person as a contributing member of society.

The mounting pressures of technological change, population trends, and other social and economic developments will affect educational programs, especially as they relate to the preparation of people for the job market. Coupled with the need for providing education and training for a growing population is the need to provide for special groups within that population; that is, the physically handicapped, the mentally retarded, the older workers, and the culturally deprived. The development of all these people must be related to the manpower and occupational requirements of a dynamic economy.

Vocational-technical education aided by the Federal Vocational Education Acts is the largest component of the Nation's array of organized efforts to reduce unemployment and eliminate occupational shortages. These State-Federal cooperative programs, supported by the U.S. Office of Education, are the primary element in the Nation's system of skill training and improvement. In recent years, the Office's programs have been supplemented by programs aimed at serving certain population groups, as shown in Table A. Yet the State and local programs of vocational-technical education, partially funded by the Federal Government, remain the major established efforts to prepare entrants to the labor force and to improve the productivity of those at work.

The Vocational Education Act of 1963 set a new pattern for Federal support of vocational and technical education. It continued the previously authorized training in specified occupational categories, added the office occupations, and also permitted States, at their option, to transfer Federal funds from one allotment to another. Moreover, the 1963 act offered States additional funds for the training of specified population groups, regardless of the occupational objectives of the training. Population groups named in the Act are secondary school youth, postsecondary youths, and adults enrolled in full-time instruction as well as youths and adults enrolled in part-time programs, and people with special needs.

TABLE A

ENROLLMENTS IN FEDERALLY REIMBURSABLE VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION AND OTHER FEDERAL PROGRAMS OF OCCUPATIONAL TRAINING, FISCAL YEAR 1967

	Enrollment
Programs for high school students	
Vocational-technical education, secondary school enrollments	3,532,823
Institutional trainees under MDTA with 9-11 years of schooling	68,835
In-school program, NYC participants	166,800
Programs for full-time training of high school graduates	
Vocational-technical education, postsecondary school enrollments	499,906
Institutional trainees under MDTA with 12 or more years of schooling	75,895
Apprentices registered with U.S. Dept. of Labor	213,000
Programs for youths and adults	
Vocational-technical education, adult enrollments	2,941,109
Trainees in work-experience programs under Title V, Economic Opportunity Act	134,700
On-the-job trainees under MDTA, including coupled on-the-job training	109,900
Programs for people with special needs	
Vocational-technical education enrollees	166,588
Special needs classes	73,663
Additional enrollments included in secondary, postsecondary, and adult	92,925
Out of school program, NYC participants	161,612
Job Corps members, Office of Economic Opportunity	99,100
Institutional trainees under MDTA with 8 or fewer years of schooling	31,770
Total enrollment in vocational-technical education	7,047,501
Total enrollment in all colleges and universities (Fall of 1967)	6,963,687

GROWTH AND CHANGE

Table B shows vocational-technical education enrollment since enactment of the 1963 legislation. Vocational education opportunities for high school youths have increased, as total secondary school enrollments climbed. Occupational training has been made available to a steadily increasing number of adults. Yet without diminishing services to these two major groups, vocational educators have also served a vastly expanding number of persons with special needs.

Since the enactment of the Vocational Education Act of 1963, the ratio of high school students enrolled in federally reimbursable vocational education has risen from about 19 percent of total enrollment in 1964 to 29 percent of the 12 million secondary school students enrolled in 1967. Enrollment in vocational secondary school programs rose from 2,140,756 in 1964 to 3,532,823 in 1967, a rise of 65.0 percent. In 1964,

TABLE B

ENROLLMENTS IN FEDERALLY REIMBURSABLE VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS, BY POPULATION GROUP, FISCAL YEARS 1964-67

	Total	Secondary School	Postsecondary School	Adult	Persons With Special Needs
1964:					
Enrollment	4,566,390	2,140,756	170,835	2,254,799	----
Percent	100.0	46.9	3.7	49.4	----
1965:					
Enrollment	5,430,611	2,819,250	207,201	2,378,522	25,638
Percent	100.0	51.9	3.8	43.8	0.5
1966:					
Enrollment	6,070,059	3,048,248	442,097	2,530,712	49,002 53,154 1/
Percent	100.0	50.2	7.3	41.7	0.8 0.9
1967:					
Enrollment	7,047,501	3,532,823	449,906	2,941,109	73,663 92,925 1/
Percent	100.0	50.1	7.1	41.7	1.1 1.3

1/ Special needs students enrolled in regular programs enrollment in vocational-technical secondary schools was 46.9 percent of the total enrollment in vocational education; by 1967, it had risen to 50.1 percent. Total enrollment rose from 4,566,390 in 1964 to 7,047,501 in 1967, an increase of 56 percent. Enrollments of persons with special needs in special classes increased from 25,638 in 1965 (the first year for which data are available) to 73,663 in 1967, a rise of 187.3 percent. Beginning with 1966, data became available for special need students enrolled in regular programs. The number of such students rose from 53,154 in 1966 to 92,925 in 1967, a rise of 74.8 percent. The total number of special needs students rose from 102,156 in 1966 to 166,588 in 1967, an increase of 63.1 percent.

Enrollments in all occupational areas increased in 1967 over 1966. (See Table C.) The largest percentage increase occurred in the health and office occupations areas, 37.5 and 27.0, respectively. The smallest increases were in agriculture (3.0 percent) and technical education (4.8 percent). The proportions of total enrollments in agriculture and home economics have dropped steadily since 1964. However, enrollments in off-farm occupations have increased from 6.3 percent in 1965 to 16.2 percent in 1967; in home economics programs preparing for gainful employment, enrollment has risen from 0.07 percent in 1965 to 2.9 percent in 1967.

TAXONOMY

The establishment of a classification system for instructional programs in vocational-technical education is now making possible the gathering of data relevant to specific programs within the broad occupational areas. Data are being collected for specific programs in terms of enrollments and completion at various educational levels. Thus, vocational educators soon will be able to know more precisely to what degree vocational-technical education programs are impacting on the training or retraining of youths and adults for critical occupations needed in today's rapidly changing world of work. (See Appendix C, sample page from U.S. Office of Education Vocational-Technical Instructional Programs: Codes and Titles). A document is being prepared in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Labor which will relate vocational-technical education programs to corresponding occupations on the basis of education and training requirements. The vocational offerings are related to occupations classified and described in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles. It is hoped that the data gathered through this new tool will assist vocational educators in their continuing efforts to plan and assess program effectiveness in relation to the manpower demands of the economy.

FISCAL ACTIVITIES AND IMPACT

The Vocational Education Act of 1963 has achieved substantial success in encouraging funding participation of State and local governments for

TABLE C

ENROLLMENTS IN FEDERALLY REIMBURSABLE VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION, BY OCCUPATIONAL PROGRAM, FISCAL YEARS 1964-67

	Total	Agriculture	Distributive	Health	Home Economics	Office	Technical	Trades & Industry
1964:								
Number	4,566,390	860,605	334,126	59,006	2,022,138	---	221,241	1,069,274
Percent of total	100.0	18.9	7.3	1.3	44.3	---	4.8	23.4
1965:								
Number	5,430,611	887,529	333.342	66,772	2,098,520	730,904	225,737	1,087,807
Percent of total	100.0	16.3	6.1	1.2	38.7	13.5	4.2	20.0
1966:								
Number	6,070,059	907,354	420,426	83,677	1,897,670	1,238,043	253,838	1,269,051
Percent of total	100.0	14.9	6.9	1.4	31.3	20.4	4.2	20.9
1967:								
Number	7,047,501	935,170	481,034	115,109	2,186,992	1,572,325	266,054	1,490,807
Percent of total	100.0	13.3	6.8	1.6	31.0	22.3	3.8	21.2

vocational and technical education programs. Acting as a catalyst, the funds provided under the Act have influenced State and local governments to increase their investment in the development of educational resources and opportunities. This year, expenditures exceeded 1 billion dollars. (See Chart 1.) Total funds expended for vocational and technical education jumped almost 33 percent from $604.6 million in 1965 to $799.8 million in 1966. The increase in total expenditures in 1967 amounted to more than 25 percent, from $799.8 million to $1.004 billion in 1967.

Chart 2 indicates the purposes for which funds were expended and the proportion expended for each purpose in fiscal years 1966 and 1967. The largest proportional increases occurred in postsecondary education which jumped 4.1 percent in 1967. The dropoff in construction funding is attributed to two main factors: the availability of resources to

Chart 1

EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, ALL ACTS AND MATCHING FUNDS FISCAL YEARS 1965-1967

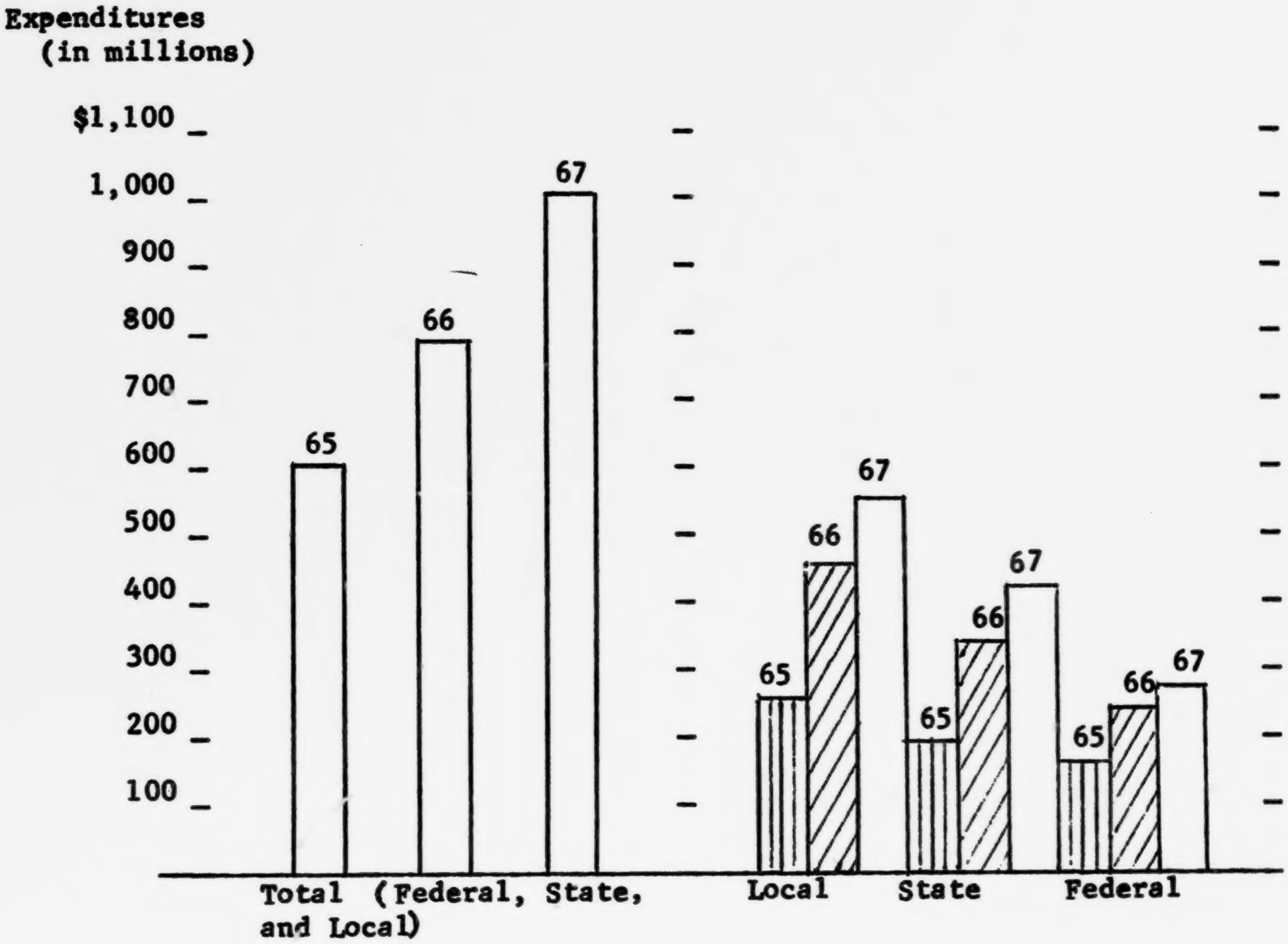
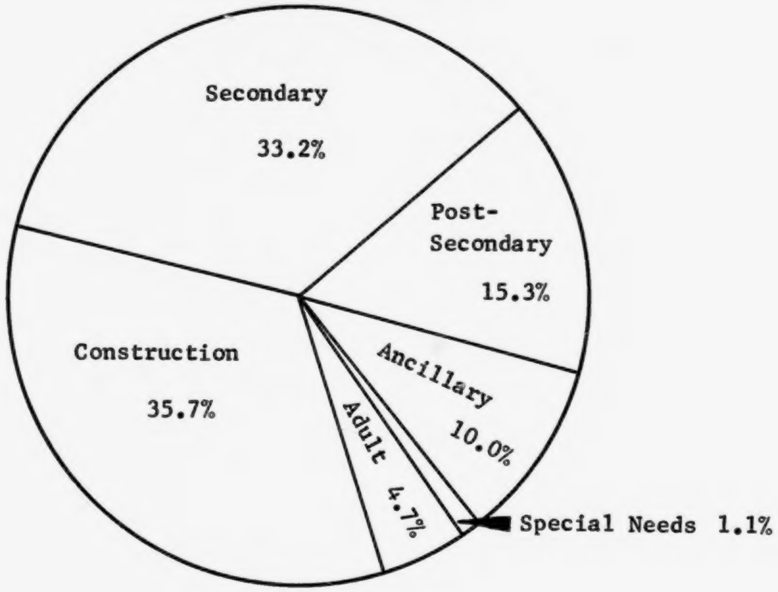
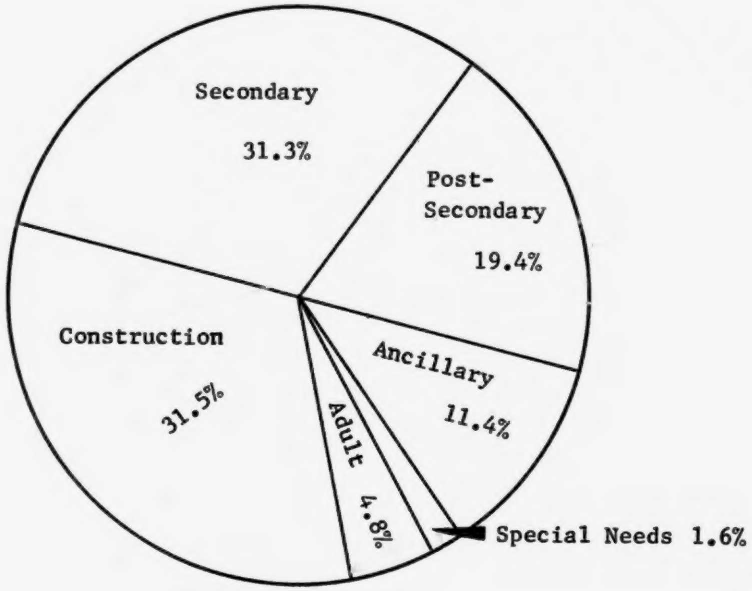


Chart 2

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES UNDER THE VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1963, BY PURPOSE
FISCAL YEARS 1966 AND 1967



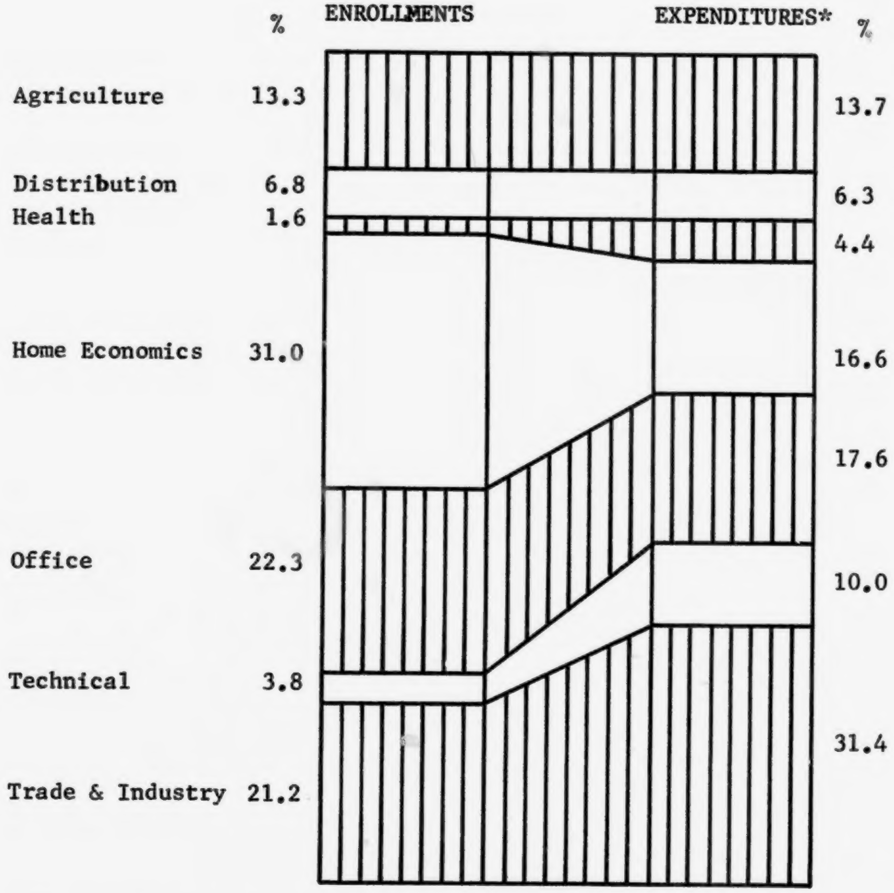
Fiscal Year 1966



Fiscal Year 1967

Chart 3

COMPARISON OF ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES
IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS
FISCAL YEAR 1967



*Includes Federal, State and local expenditures use for instructional programs once serious facility needs were met and the burgeoning demand for such programs. The percentage expended for ancillary services rose again this year, 1.4 percent, or 6.1 percent since 1965. While the proportion of expenditures for secondary programs dropped slightly, those for special needs and adult education rose almost imperceptibly, from 1.1 and 4.7 percent, respectively, to 1.6 and 4.8 percent.

Chart 3 compares enrollments and expenditures for the seven occupational areas in percentage terms. Generally, programs requiring machinery and specialized equipment or longer periods of training had proportionately more funds allocated to them. This is true of many of the offerings in trade and industry, health and technical programs. Agricultural and distributive education show close correlation between enrollments and expenditures.

FOLLOW-UP AND PLACEMENT

The Vocational Education Act of 1963 focused attention on the employability of students completing vocational-technical courses. Follow-up data reported to the U.S. Office of Education are shown in Table D. Of the nearly 745,000 persons[1] who completed formal day-school programs at secondary and postsecondary levels in fiscal 1967, 55 percent were available for employment and 34 percent were not. Data were not reported for 11 percent. Of those available for work, 95 percent were placed--78 percent in the field for which they are trained or in a related one, 13 percent in an unrelated field, and 4 percent in part-time employment. Of those not available for placement, 71 percent were enrolled in a full-time school (many of these were in postsecondary programs in the field in which they had received training), 18 percent entered the Armed Forces, and 11 percent were not available for employment for other reasons.

The unemployment rate of less than 5 percent reported for vocational-technical graduates is one of the most significant accomplishments of these programs. This rate contrasts sharply with national rates reported by the Department of Labor for the 16-19 age group--23 percent for white males, 33 percent for nonwhite males, and 49 percent for nonwhite females.

Chart 4 shows that the unemployment rate for nonwhite teenagers of both sexes has not been lower than 25 percent since 1962. Since that year, the rate has averaged around 27 percent. In contrast, the unemployment rate for all teenagers, white and nonwhite, has averaged 11 to 14 percent for the last 3 years. In spite of the generally high rates of unemployment among teenagers, only 5.2 percent of vocational-technical education graduates available for job placement, were unemployed.

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[1] This figure does not include persons enrolled in adult programs nor those enrolled in part-time programs or in homemaking.

TABLE D

STATUS OF PERSONS WHO COMPLETED VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN FISCAL YEAR 1967

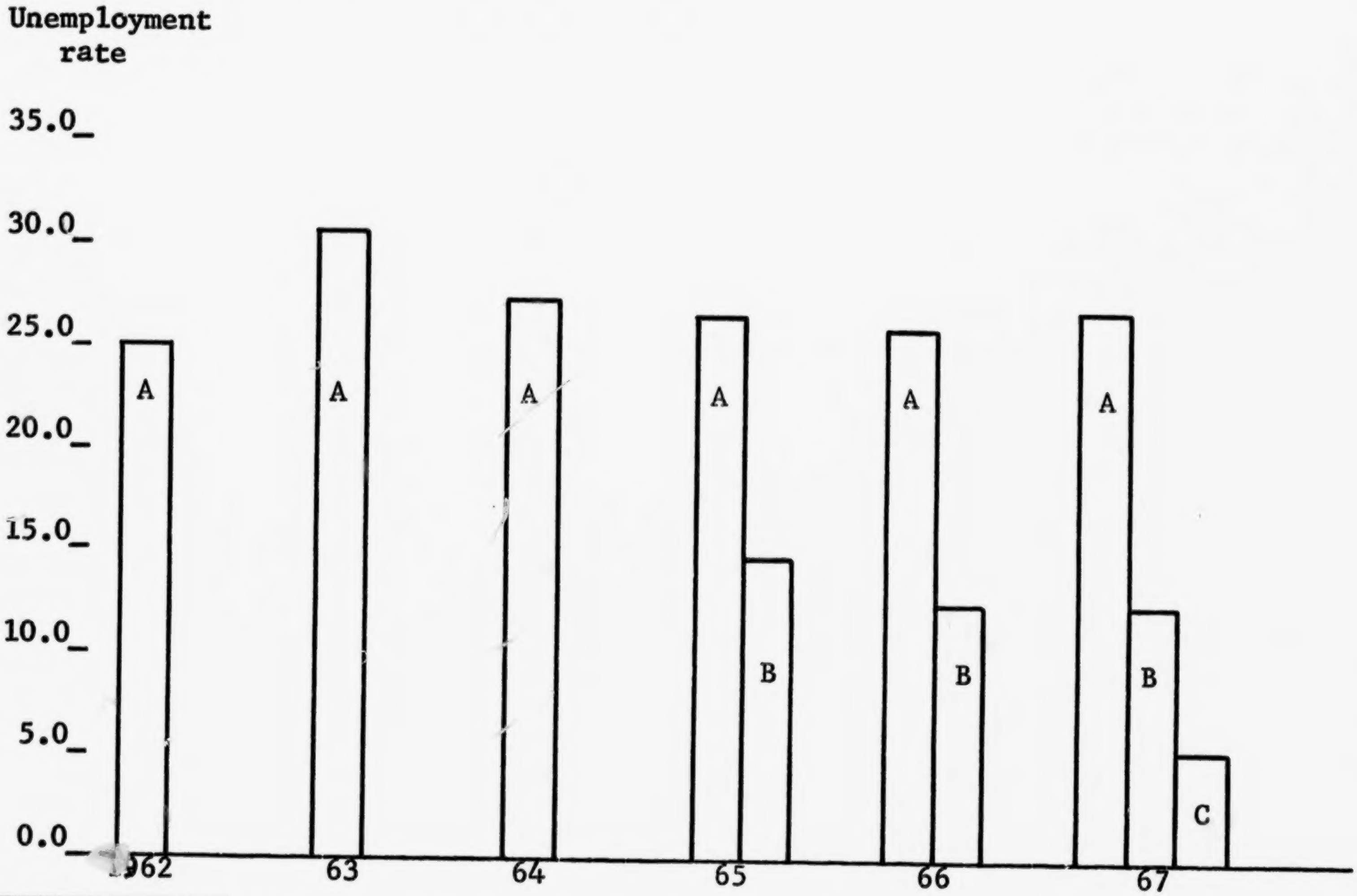
	All Programs	Secondary Programs	Post-Secondary Programs
Persons who completed programs	744,937	603,920	141,017
Persons not available for placement . . .	250,955	225,789	25,166
Entered Armed Forces	44,726 17.8%	39,396 17.4%	5,330 21.2%
Continued school full-time	177,912 70.9%	162,217 71.9%	15,695 62.4%
Other Reasons	28,317 11.3%	24,176 10.7%	4,141 16.4%
Persons available for placement	411,123	321,234	89,889
Employed in field trained or related field	322,646 78.5%	243,690 75.9%	78,956 87.8%
Employed in unrelated field	53,753 13.1%	48,766 15.2%	4,987 5.6%
Employed part-time	15,288 3.7%	11,891 3.8%	3,397 3.8%
Unemployed	19,436 4.7%	16,887 5.2%	2,549 2.8%
Data not available	82,859	56,897	25,962

Students who have received some occupational training in high school usually make a more satisfactory transition from school to work than those who have not. Moreover, programs under the Manpower Development and Training Act, the Vocational Education Act, the Economic Opportunity Act, and other legislation have demonstrated that persons can be trained for employment who once seemed unemployable. Given effective methods, sufficient flexibility in programming, and a close link between training and placement in jobs, education and training have proven successful--not only in replacing

Chart 4

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION AGE GROUPS

A - Nonwhite teenagers, both sexes, (16-19) 1/
B - All teenagers, (16-19) 2/
C - Persons completing secondary, preparatory vocational education programs



1/ U.S. Dept. Of Labor, Manpower Report of the President, May 1, 1968, p. 61.
2/ Ibid., p. 227.

obsolete skills with the ones needed for current jobs, but also in giving young workers the skills required to enter the complex world of work.

Yet even with all these accomplishments, it was clear at the end of fiscal year 1967 that existing programs were not meeting the full need. Certainly programs were not offering the necessary assistance to groups with high unemployment rates, nor to the million young people who each year leave school before finishing the 12th grade.

As an aid to more effective evaluation, vocational educators now have separate follow-up data on students at both the secondary and postsecondary levels. (See Tables E and F.) Unemployment rates of students who completed secondary school program requirements (5.2 percent) were higher than among those who have come from the postsecondary schools (2.8 percent). This may reflect to some extent the age of the students and the kinds of occupational competencies obtained at the secondary level.

The higher rates of unemployment for the home economics and office areas may indicate special problems. The unemployment rate of home economics students may be due to the fact that this area is still undergoing modification and development. As has been previously indicated, the proportion of enrollments in such programs is increasing, having risen from 0.07 percent in 1965 to 2.9 percent in 1967.

With regard to office occupations, all indications are that employment in clerical occupations will continue to rise through the 1970's. However, it may be that mechanization in the office is taking place more rapidly than expected. Such a change usually results in reductions in clerical workers who perform routine work.

TABLE E

STATUS OF PERSONS WHO COMPLETED SECONDARY VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN FISCAL YEAR 1967

		Not Available for Placement				Available for Placement					
Occupational Areas	Number Completing Program	Entered Armed Forces	Continued School Full-Time	Other Reasons	TOTAL	Employed in Field Trained/ Related	Employed in Unrelated Field	Employed Part-Time	Unemployed	TOTAL	Data Not Available
Totals Percent	603,920	39,396 17.4	162,217 71.9	24,176 10.7	225,789 100	243,690 75.9	48,766 15.2	11,891 3.7	16,887 5.2	321,234 100	56,897
Agriculture	105,169	10,621 19.4	42,539 77.9	1,481 2.7	54,641 100	30,719 65.2	12,352 26.2	2,383 5.1	1,668 3.5	47,122 100	3,406
Distributive	72,505	6,028 21.4	17,841 63.5	4,257 15.1	28,126 100	28,736 75.2	5,674 14.9	1,895 5.0	1,885 4.9	38,190 100	6,189
Health	9,831	262 11.3	1,738 75.0	319 13.7	2,319 100	5,712 83.7	621 9.1	198 2.9	290 4.3	6,821 100	691
Home Economics Gainful	10,555	262 5.9	3,340 75.5	882 18.6	4,424 100	2,812 57.8	1,106 22.8	370 7.6	575 11.8	4,863 100	1,268
Office	275,362	7,531 8.3	69,174 76.1	14,237 15.6	90,942 100	120,503 79.9	16,124 10.7	4,831 3.2	9,302 6.2	150,706 100	33,660
Technical	11,631	913 16.2	4,547 80.8	168 3.0	5,628 100	5,594 71.2	1,031 20.4	315 6.2	112 2.2	5,052 100	951
Trade & Industry	118,867	13,779 34.7	23,038 58.0	2,892 7.3	39,709 100	51,614 75.4	11,858 17.3	1,899 2.8	3,055 4.5	68,426 100	10,732

TABLE F

STATUS OF PERSONS WHO COMPLETED POSTSECONDARY VOCATIONAL PROGRAMS IN FISCAL YEAR 1967

		Not Available for Placement				Available for Placement					
Occupational Areas	Number Completing Program	Entered Armed Forces	Continued School Full-Time	Other Reasons	TOTAL	Employed in Field Trained/ Related	Employed in Unrelated Field	Employed Part-Time	Unemployed	TOTAL	Data Not Available
Totals	141,017	5,330	15,695	4,141	25,166	78,956	4,987	3,397	2,549	89,889	25,962
Percent		21.2	62.4	16.4	100	87.8	5.6	3.8	2.8	100	
Agriculture	6,334	277	861	58	1,196	4,064	289	96	46	4,495	643
		23.2	72.0	4.8	100	90.4	6.4	2.1	1.1	100	
Distributive	7,111	296	1,122	321	1,739	2,474	325	417	152	3,368	2,004
		17.0	64.5	18.5	100	73.5	9.6	12.4	4.5	100	
Health	27,882	95	752	794	1,641	22,216	330	540	251	23,337	2,904
		5.8	45.8	48.4	100	95.2	1.4	2.3	1.1		
Home Economics Gainful	3,148	14	345	182	541	1,826	91	177	100	2,194	413
		2.6	63.8	33.6	100	83.2	4.1	8.1	4.6		
Office	39,614	797	5,946	1,758	8,501	17,379	1,573	956	1,359	21,267	9,846
		9.4	69.9	20.7	100	81.7	7.4	4.5	6.4	100	
Technical	21,111	1,497	3,131	244	4,872	11,541	484	260	205	12,490	3,749
		30.7	64.3	5.0	100	92.4	3.9	2.1	1.6		
Trade and Industry	35,817	2,354	3,538	784	6,676	19,456	1,895	951	436	22,738	6,403
		35.3	53.0	11.7	100	85.6	8.3	4.2	1.9	100	

Chapter II:
PEOPLE SERVED -- ENROLLMENTS AND TRENDS

CHAPTER II: PEOPLE SERVED - ENROLLMENTS AND TRENDS

Vocational education served over 7 million Americans in fiscal year 1967, almost 1 million more than in 1966. For these educational services, the combined Federal, State, and local expenditures were over 1 billion dollars. Vocational education continued its efforts to meet the needs of people of all ages in all communities by providing programs enrolling approximately 3 million adults and out-of-school youth and 4 million students in secondary and postsecondary institutions. Every occupational area showed an increase in its total enrollments during the year, and approximately 95 percent of those completing vocational programs and available for placement found employment.

Despite these advances, some perennial problems remained. Most of the occupational areas experienced shortages of trained instructional personnel and difficulty in expanding programs within the present limitations of manpower, facilities, and educational structures. Each occupational area faced challenges from the demands of a changing and complex national economy. Although enrollments in classes for persons with special needs increased 50 percent over 1966, the States were far short of the resources needed to provide vocational education programs to deal with the massive problems of rural and urban disadvantaged. Money expended in work-study programs was effectively used, but the States universally required larger grants, with long-term assurances, and without matching provisions in poorer areas.

In the face of such challenges, each occupational area attempted to introduce new programs and improve and expand existing ones. Almost one-half million adults were enrolled in agricultural education, and the enrollment in postsecondary programs in agricultural technology rose by 35 percent. Distributive education's cooperative training and in-school project training proved an encouraging source of motivation for rural students and for potential dropouts in urban centers. Health occupations education increased its secondary enrollments by 70 percent, indicating greater efforts to meet the Nation's critical shortage in health manpower. Home economics expanded its program in consumer education and homemaking for working mothers and for residents of low-income housing areas. Office education almost doubled its adult enrollments, and trained a significant number of the non-white working force. Pretechnical courses were expanded to enable disadvantaged youth to enter more difficult technical programs specifically for them. Trade and industry served almost 1 million adults in programs aimed at refreshing and upgrading their salable skills.

Youth organizations in vocational and technical education made major contributions to students, teachers, public schools, local communities, the States, and the Nation. More than 1 million students belonged to these organizations during 1967.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

Vocational agriculture education enrolled 935,170 students in fiscal year 1967, an increase of 3.0 percent over the previous year. Of the total enrollment, 151,781 students were in off-farm agriculture classes. Over 44 percent of the enrollees were in adult programs--active farmers or employed agricultural workers taking adult courses in off-season or evening classes. Enrollment in postsecondary programs increased considerably, but secondary enrollment declined slightly.

Current population statistics show the average age of farm operators to be 53 or 54 years. Two-thirds of American farm operators will have reached 65 or otherwise be out of farming, within 15 years. At the same time, the rising demand for non-farm agricultural workers has compounded the problem. A serious shortage of agricultural professional personnel already exists in many States. If the reduced enrollments in secondary programs continue, shortages of skilled subprofessional personnel could result.

At the secondary level, 508,675 students were enrolled in programs in 1967, a decrease of 0.3 percent from the previous year. The program's highest level of enrollment occurred in the ninth grade, declining progressively through the following grades. A total of 105,169 students completed secondary programs during the year. The largest area of enrollment was production agriculture, containing about 351,000 students, or about 69 percent of the total enrollment. The areas other than production are an innovation of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 and generally have been expanding since the passage of the act.

Smaller secondary schools are often unable to provide nonproduction agricultural courses and offer only a basic production course, with extensive guidance, instruction, and work experience directed toward individually preferred occupational areas. The continuing consolidation of secondary schools will create larger, better equipped vocational agriculture departments which can provide the basic and preparatory courses necessary for more sophisticated and technical training.

More vocational agriculture education was offered in urban high schools. Outstanding work was done in such cities as Cleveland, Philadelphia, New York, and Miami, Fla. Ornamental horticulture appeared to be the predominant occupational choice, although subject matter varied widely.

Terminal courses in vocational agriculture were offered at the postsecondary level in 274 schools, including area schools, community and junior colleges, technical institutions, and branches of 4-year colleges and universities in 40 States and Puerto Rico. Postsecondary programs, a new and rapidly growing facet of agricultural education, increased almost 300 percent in enrollment from 2,054 students in 1965 to 8,093 in 1967. The most frequent areas of specialization were agricultural mechanics (offered by 131 schools), agricultural production (115), agricultural supplies (109), and ornamental horticulture (84).

A total of 413,454 adult farmers and farm workers attended agricultural courses, predominately agricultural mechanics and farm management. The former was usually taken to facilitate farm work rather than as a preparatory course for entry into the occupation.

Virginia reported a television course in farm management for young and adult farmers. This innovative course consisted of 10 weekly 30-minute lessons telecast over three ETV stations. Areas beyond viewing range used 16mm sound films prepared from the ETV tapes. The 30-minute lessons were supplemented by local instruction. Approximately 2,300 students participated in the program.

A total of 4,948 special needs students was enrolled in special classes and 12,488 in regular classes. Most of these students were physically or mentally handicapped or socially maladjusted. Although sufficient statistics are not available, at least a fourth of the secondary vocational agriculture students seem to be economically deprived. In many schools, most of the vocational agriculture students were economically disadvantaged.

Many States conducted programs specifically for students with special needs. Arizona developed an agricultural program for 23 trainees on the Gila Indian Reservation. Approximately 320 students with special needs received training in agricultural mechanics in Arkansas. Colorado initiated a secondary level ornamental horticulture program for a group of deaf students at the Colorado School for Deaf and Blind. An occupational center was developed at the Vocational Arts Center at Norwalk, Conn., to provide programs in horticulture for alienated youth needing job-entry skills. The program included a course in greenhouse operation for girls who had been institutionalized.

DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION

Distributive education enrollments rose more than 14 percent in fiscal year 1967 to 481,034, an increase of almost 61,000 individuals, compared with an increase of 87,000 in fiscal 1966. The rate of needed expansion was slowed primarily by a widespread shortage of qualified instructors. According to estimates by State distributive education supervisors, 3,097 additional certified distributive education personnel are needed by 1970-71.

About 49 percent more high school students enrolled in programs preparing for employment in distributive occupations in fiscal year 1967 than in the previous year. Instruction in marketing was provided for 50,000 more students than last year. High school students accounted for slightly over 31 percent enrollments.

Cooperative training remained the dominant method of preparing secondary school youth for distributive employment. The quality of the instructional program was strengthened by the expansion of pre-cooperative classes which used project methods and work experience in the twelfth grade for students unable to have the benefit of regularly scheduled on-the-job training. Project training was an important factor in making distributive education more widely available.

California, for example, experienced greater acceptance of distributive education in high schools when regularly scheduled cooperative training was not required of all enrollees. Almost 69 percent of that State's high school pupils did not participate in cooperative training. Kentucky tried for the first time a project program using simulated work experience. In Minnesota, Michigan, Arizona, Alabama, and Florida, project training was introduced on a pilot basis, primarily in the 11th grade. North Carolina, Virginia, New York, and Washington indicated that project training has made it possible for them to extend distributive education to more rural students.

An interesting trend was the participation of distributive education in programs with other vocational disciplines. At Phelps Vocational High School in the District of Columbia, the distributive education teacher-coordinator provided training in salesmanship to all seniors in the trade and industrial program. South Carolina, Georgia, and Nebraska also offered support courses for vocational pupils not enrolled in distributive education. Inter-disciplinary postsecondary programs became more evident. Four distributive programs in Minnesota were coupled with such programs as retail floristry, agricultural chemicals and fertilizer sales, farm equipment and sales, and agricultural sales and marketing.

Distributive programs in postsecondary institutions enrolled approximately 21,000 persons in programs preparing for specialist or junior executive level employment. This is an increase of 32.8 percent over enrollments in 1966 and represents approximately 5,000 individuals. It should be noted also that an additional 51,000 part-time postsecondary students usually reported in adult programs were reported by one State, and over 1,000 part-time postsecondary students were listed by six other States. In four of these seven States, over 40 percent of those enrolled in postsecondary distributive education courses were part-time students.

More community and junior colleges expanded instruction toward more specialized programs of study, although mid-management in retailing continued to be a popular offering. At Highline College in Washington, students in the mid-management program may select an area of specialized study in management during their second year or the new distributive option in air transportation. Mississippi prepared specialists in finance and credit, food distribution, general merchandise, and management. Kansas completed plans for a specialized program in the hardware and lumber yard field. Among the programs offered by New York were: real estate, advertising, art and design, international trade and travel, fashion merchandising, and insurance.

The largest number of distributive enrollees were in preparatory and supplementary classes for adults; however, the proportion of adult trainees to total distributive education enrollments decreased from about 72 percent to 64 percent. This proportionate decrease was largely due to sizable increases in the number of high school trainees and reporting difficulties. The actual number of adults receiving training remained relatively constant. All but four States reported classes for out-of-school youth and adults desiring to enter or progress in distributive employment. Six States reporting no adult enrollments last year provided adult training this year.

Tourist promotion and development and general merchandise control were two of the short-term classes made available to 22 communities served by the distributive education field coordinator of the Division of Continuing Education, University of Arizona. In Washington the Spokane Community College offered a comprehensive course geared to summer or part-time employment in Yellowstone National Park. Macon, Ga., emphasized transportation training for adults and also programs for new distribution supervisors and for garage operators in that city. The District of Columbia sponsored jointly with the Real Estate Brokers Association a 15-session training program entitled "Professionalism." In California, a course in the management of condominiums was offered through the junior college extended day program.

Packaged programs appear to be gaining acceptance in adult training. Wisconsin has developed a series of courses leading to a certificate of completion in real estate, hotel and lodging, insurance, and credit. These programs are taught by circuit teachers who carry instruction to large and small communities on a contractual basis. San Francisco is concentrating on total vocational programs rather than "brush-up" classes. If a program can be completed in 4 weeks, it is designed to run for that length of time, instead of being fitted into a 9 week quarter or an 18 week semester. Georgia provides a 100-hour diploma program individualized by the career objective of each adult trainee.

The Ohio State adult consultants together with the State supervisory staff initiated an Adult Instructor Training Program. Seventy-six adult teachers from throughout the State were enrolled. Local teacher-coordinators in Minnesota are also organizing and teaching adult classes to supplement programs developed by the State field instructor. A coordinator's guide for developing adult distributive education programs is in the planning stage.

Individuals with special needs were served in regular distributive education classes and in programs specifically designed for disadvantaged youth or adults. Enrollments of students with special needs in separate classes increased about 125 percent to 4,870 students. The increase in service to these individuals through the regular program brought the total number of disadvantaged persons enrolled to over 13,000, an increase from 0.9 to 2.6 percent.

Twenty-three States reported programs for persons with special needs, and fourteen of these indicated enrollments in this category for the first time. One large school system in South Carolina conducted four classes for potential dropouts who had socio-economic problems and for students who had already left school but returned to take advantage of the program. Forty-two of the 48 students enrolled earned $16,104 in cooperative programs. Other schools have requested funding for similar efforts.

The Center for Vocational Arts in Norwalk, Conn., instituted an experimental cooperative distributive education program for dropouts or potential dropouts. Twenty students performed satisfactorily in their training stations and received their high school diplomas. A demonstration project involving two separate rural school districts in southeastern New Mexico was conducted to benefit students in the lower economic strata of their communities. A report by the State's Research Coordinating Unit revealed that many of the students had been identified as potential troublemakers. Students improved their grades, attendance, and attitudes and remained in school, although they were previously identified as potential dropouts.

"Education for Employment" is a program being tried out in the 8th and 9th grades in Arlington, Va., and in grades 10 to 12 in Richmond, Va. Enrollees are selected with the help of guidance counselors; the program stresses work attitudes, communications, self-analysis, career ladders, and basic sales and stockkeeping skills needed to get a start in distributive jobs.

HEALTH OCCUPATIONS EDUCATION

The demands for qualified health workers continued to grow in 1967. Many of these demands became acute as the Nation established and expanded programs in health and welfare. Medicare, Medicaid, Regional Medical Planning, the Comprehensive Community Health Program, and other new Federal and State health programs called for more and better health services for all persons. These programs intensified the need for more health occupations education.

If adequate health services are to be made available, especially for the poor and aged, who have experienced serious neglect in the past, public education must assume major responsibility. Vocational and technical education continued in fiscal year 1967 to work toward extending the scope and depth of health occupations education through expanding programs and broadening and redirecting curricula.

As plans for program expansion and the development of new programs in health occupations education progressed, many States were confronted by many new problems and issues. While insufficient funds often were reported as the major deterrent to program development, other critical factors were identified. These included continuing shortages of both classroom and clinical facilities; need for new organizational structures to effect better coordination between schools and health agencies and with developing programs; and need for new types of programs for high school youth who want and need training for entry-level employment in the field of health services.

The States exceeded their projected goals in 1967 and reported over 115,000 trainees preparing for more than 20 health occupations. Every State experienced continued growth in practical nurse training. New programs were initiated for the training of dental assistants, medical laboratory assistants, registered nurses (associate degree), home health aides, and dental hygienists (associate degree). A new curriculum was being planned by Iowa in nursing home administration. Plans were underway at Boston University to experiment with a basic "core" in health occupations education for high school students.

However, the development of health occupations education programs continues to lag far behind the demand for qualified health workers. For example, more than 15,000 additional workers will be needed in seven health occupations by fiscal year 1969. The training required by over two-thirds of this number would require from 1 to 2 full years. In one State study of employment needs, licensed practical nursing and registered nursing (associate degree) were identified among the top 20 "most critical shortage" occupations in that State. Of the students enrolled in the same State's postsecondary occupational programs, only 3 percent were being prepared for occupations in the health field. Among the high school students enrolled in another State's vocational program, only 80 students were preparing to work in the health field.

A total of 16,734 youth in secondary schools was enrolled in vocational health curriculums. This represents an increase of 70.8 percent from the previous year. The increase may also indicate a changing attitude on the part of employers, who now recognize in-school youth as a major source of new personnel for many jobs in our expanding health programs. Comprehensive high schools and vocational schools serving high school youth continued to offer "homogenous" or single-occupation curriculums in practical nursing, nurse assisting, and similar occupations. Cooperative programs for high school students, primarily for nurses aides, showed some increase.

The major new emphasis in health occupations education in fiscal year 1967 was in expanding postsecondary curriculum offerings. New programs were established to prepare registered nurses (associate degree), dental hygienists (associate degree), and other health personnel requiring from 1 to 2 years of college level preparation. Growth in such offerings paralleled community college growth across the Nation. Of the 54,135 postsecondary students enrolled in health occupations curriculums, 8,000 were reported as enrollees in community college nursing curriculums--a two-fold increase over the previous year. Dental assistant enrollments showed significant growth, as did those for X-Ray technician's education.

Supplemental courses for employed adults were offered in all but 5 of the 21 occupations for which preservice programs were operated. The largest number of courses were for licensed practical nurses, nurses aides, medical laboratory assistants, and dental assistants. Preparatory adult programs were reported in most of the 21 areas, with nursing-related occupations accounting for 90 percent of the 20,000 adult enrollees.

About 1.5 percent of the health occupations enrollment were persons with special needs who required special programs to prepare them for employment. Almost all of this group were prepared to work as aides in health services, with only a small percentage enrolled in programs requiring 1 or more years of preservice education.

Funds appropriated by New Hampshire provided a sizable postsecondary health occupations program at the New Hampshire Technical Institute in Concord. Oklahoma expanded its health occupations program to include secondary and postsecondary offerings, in addition to its adult preparatory programs; particular emphasis was given to serving persons with special needs, especially individuals on welfare and selected persons in the Federal reformatory.

Ohio opened three new programs in practical nurse training and completed preliminary developmental activities for secondary school programs. In addition, at least eight new centers were constructed with vocational education funds and were scheduled to begin operating in fiscal year 1968. Cooperative programs providing entry-level training in nine health occupations were offered in Ohio during 1967 for secondary students.

Many States added curriculum specialists and developed new instructional materials during the year. Texas prepared a study guide for dental laboratory technicians and one for opticians. Kentucky added a professional staff member for health occupations to its Instructional Materials Laboratory. Kentucky also developed a special curriculum to upgrade licensed practical nurses (LPN's) licensed by waiver and conducted nine such classes serving 800 waivered licensed practical nurses. Psychiatric nursing was added to the regular basic LPN curriculum in many States. Workshops were conducted to assist teachers in revising their instructional programs and to develop content and instructional materials for this area.

State supervision was provided by 55 full-time and 16 part-time specialists in health occupations education. Four vacancies for full-time supervisors were reported. Several States were planning the addition of teacher educators in this field. One position was already established, and a full-time teacher educator was appointed to begin work in the new fiscal year at the University of Iowa. Kentucky recommended the addition of a teacher educator in health occupations at the University of Kentucky.

The demand for improved services in nursing homes and extended care facilities stimulated cooperation among many health agencies and vocational educators in developing plans for upgrading present staffs and for preparing qualified workers for these institutions. To serve nursing homes better, the States trained service aides, nursing assistants, physical therapy aides, and occupational therapy aides.

Increasing emphasis on community mental health programs, together with radical changes in systems for providing psychiatric care, was reflected in many vocational education programs. States continued to revise curriculums for practical nursing programs to include classroom and clinical instruction in caring for the mentally ill. New mental health technician programs emerged that were designed to prepare persons for this area in a 2-year community college program.

HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION

Total enrollment in home economics increased 15.2 percent during fiscal year 1967 to a total of 2,186,992. A 5.3 percent decrease in spending for gainful occupations and a 13.1 percent increase in spending for homemaking caused total expenditures to rise 10.7 percent. Continued efforts were made in home economics to meet the needs and interests of individuals at all levels of education, including the disadvantaged. Increasingly, emphasis was placed on reaching youth and adults in large urban areas and, in some States, on expanding occupational training programs.

Enrollments in gainful occupations increased from 41,846 in 1966 to 62,245 students in 1967, an increase of 48.7 percent. The greatest area of concentration was in food management and production. Training for institutional work increased over 250 percent in enrollment from 1966, forming the second largest category among gainful occupations.

Most States reported increased enrollment in homemaking programs at the secondary level. Several States indicated a substantial increase of specialized courses and in special home and family-living courses for senior students. Over 60 percent of the high school girls in Washington took more than 1 year of home economics. In California, the number of senior homemaking classes increased by 8 percent. Missouri reported that girls and boys with high academic ability were choosing the semester courses in home economics available in an increasing number of schools.

Gainful employment programs in Virginia at the secondary level were improved and strengthened by including preparation for employment not only in clothing services, food services, and child care, but also in institutional management services, home furnishing services, and care of the elderly. Efforts to effect improvement and expansion in Virginia programs included consultations with advisory councils, local surveys to determine employment opportunities, and coordination with local representatives of the State Employment Commission, the State Department of Labor, and business and industry. Some schools offered occupationally oriented courses in the seventh and eighth grades for potential dropouts. In North Carolina, a highly popular ninth-grade course, "Introduction to Vocations", was initiated in 1964 as a pilot program. By fiscal year 1967 the number of schools offering this course had increased almost 500 percent. Basically a group guidance course, it gave students the opportunity to survey the entire spectrum of occupations and to appraise their interests and aptitudes in relation to various fields of employment.

Progress has been made in developing home economics programs at the postsecondary level, but great need exists for further expansion of occupational programs. In most cases, training beyond the secondary level is requisite to qualify for assistantship jobs supporting professionals in child care and guidance, food service, interior decoration, and similar service occupations. Jobs of this nature met the needs of a large number of students who could not go into professional careers.

In Oregon, interdepartmental cooperative teaching was practiced at the postsecondary level between home economics and health occupations education at Salem Technical-Vocational Community College. Courses in home economics were offered for students in medical and dental assistant and practical nursing courses. Office occupations students received a course in "Personal Development." The University of Nevada offered two associate degree programs--one for institutional food service training and the other for day-center child-care training. In Washington, Seattle Community College developed 2-year associate degree programs, "The Modern Woman--Career Homemaker" and "Early Childhood Education."

The scope of homemaking education programs for adults broadened in content, greater emphasis being placed on consumer education and management of the dual role of homemaking and wage earning. Similarly, preparatory and supplementary training for human services occupations were provided for adults in every State. Adult programs served widely different needs, including needs of persons in public housing or receiving public assistance, migrants, and others in low income groups.

To alleviate shortages of hospital food service workers, two hospitals in Tennessee offered adult classes. In other Tennessee programs, adults were trained as child aides for Head Start programs, nursery schools, and child development centers. In Colorado, 18 centers held programs to help adults deal more effectively with the dual role of homemaking and outside employment.

A Family Health Assistant Training program was conducted in Arizona to train students of widely varying age levels and socio-economic and academic backgrounds. This highly successful and well coordinated program has proven a good basic program from which nursing homes, hospitals, and nursing services may recruit persons for in-depth on-the-job training as aides. The program was sponsored jointly by vocational home economics education in the State Vocational Education Department, Arizona State University, and the YWCA. It was based on a 1964 needs survey and was supported by a highly representative advisory council in its development.

Home economics education increasingly served youths and adults with special needs. Carbondale High School in Illinois completed the third year of a 4-year program of gainful employment for mentally handicapped students. The program consisted for the first 2 years of an adjusted home economics class emphasizing skills and knowledge needed for employment, 9 weeks of on-the-job training in each of three occupations in the third year, and a cooperative work program in the most suitable occupation for the fourth year. The school's sociologist, guidance counselor, special education director, home economics teacher, and business representatives from the firms providing the work experience have all worked closely together in the initiation and development of the program.

Utah provided programs in food preparation using surplus commodities and including instruction in wise shopping procedures for persons receiving food stamps. Another program in Utah trained women on welfare as companions to elderly and other welfare clients unable to care for themselves. In Toledo, Ohio, the home economics program operating in three housing projects was designed to develop self-confidence and self-reliance in homemakers through knowledge of homemaking skills. Carefully selected persons were trained as homemaking guides to go into individual homes and give guidance and assistance in home and money management, family relationships, nutrition education, child care, community services available to families, and in other areas.

OFFICE EDUCATION

The office education program expanded in fiscal 1967 to become the second largest vocational and technical education program in enrollments and expenditures. Total enrollment in office programs reached

1,572,325 in 1967, a growth of 27 percent over 1966, and comprised 22.3 percent of the total enrollment in vocational programs. Office education served some 32 percent of all students preparing for employment--more than any other program. In 1967, 90 percent of the students completing secondary office programs were placed in full-time employment, 80 percent of them in work related to their educational programs.

During the year the States moved toward a more balanced distribution of office education among the educational levels. Although secondary schools accounted for two-thirds of total office enrollments, growth was more rapid on the postsecondary and adult levels. Office education was first in enrollment among postsecondary vocational programs and second in enrollment of cooperative students. These enrollment trends represented a more balanced effort to serve the initial, refresher, and upgrading educational needs of all individuals in all communities and a greater stress on work experiences where students practice learned skills in real jobs--wherever possible, for pay.

Local school systems, with the support of State supervisors of office education, made important strides in moving from a curriculum of isolated business subjects toward courses which included realistic and relevant work experience for the students. Programs have increasingly been organized around cooperative and directed work experience and simulated office experience, using game theory and block-time which exceeded usual class periods in order to use laboratory facilities in the most realistic manner possible.

Salem, Ind., created a "live" office situation using three continuous class periods daily. The intensive laboratory was set up as a model office with modern equipment and furniture for the students. Santee, Calif., students operated an imaginary company named Scimitar Enterprises, providing office services, marketing, accounting, and data processing. South Carolina and California have experimented with the directed approach, utilizing churches, service groups, and local government offices, as well as schools, for work experience.

In the many new programs developed during the year, on-the-job requirements were emphasized in determining content of program offerings. Ohio conducted pilot programs in a popular new area, off-set and office reproduction. New Jersey offered the first high school course in micrographics at Lakewood High School. This program supplemented the vocational skills of students in secretarial and clerical occupations by providing experiences in microfilming techniques and automated filing.

"Mobile Office Education," or "MOE," developed by Utah State University, the State Department of Vocational Education, and the Utah Research Coordinating Unit, was an outgrowth of research and development connected with simulated programs in office education. The program involved a mobile classroom bringing better opportunities to rural schools needing office education programs. Two trailers equipped with up-to-date equipment followed a rotation schedule. "MOE" was made available for children of itinerant workers in summer programs as well as for high school students in regular winter classes in four districts.

The Education Department of the Florida State Prison System made office education available to approved inmates in order to facilitate their rehabilitation. Among the programs developed were some in institutions which had not usually provided vocational education. Ferris State College, a 4-year institution, offered a short, concentrated program to develop special business skills; completion of the course qualified students for part-time employment during their college years or regular employment outside of school.

Students with special needs were served by office education in many new programs. The Arkansas School for the Deaf enrolled over 100 students in General Clerical Occupations, Typewriting and Related Occupations, and Business Data Processing Occupation programs. Also, students in the Neighborhood Youth Corps were offered office education at two community colleges. The Berkeley Adult School in California developed a program aimed at culturally deprived and low-income adults wishing immediate employment as stenographers and clerk-typists.

Connecticut developed a new program at the American School for the Deaf in which students from several New England States received training in typing, data processing, accounting, and computing. Kentucky conducted an in-service education program for 205 office education teachers, which assisted the teachers to identify youth with special needs and explored methods of preparing them for the world of work.

Chicago pursued a special needs program for potential dropouts from inner cities. The students were 15-year-old culturally deprived Negroes planning to drop out of school at age 16. The Cooperative Office Practice program used the vocational youth group, the Office Education Association, as a motivational device to give the students an opportunity to practice leadership and working within groups.

During fiscal year 1967, the U.S. Office of Education released the first office occupations curriculum guide using the Taxonomy of Office Occupations Education classifications. The guide, Stenographic and Secretarial Occupations (OE-86011), may well form the basis for further development of office education. Meanwhile, other guides were continued in use by several States to assist the development of their own curricular pattern. The guide, Suggested New Curriculum Patterns For Office Occupations Education, developed six occupational clusters for use in Virginia secondary schools: Stenographic, Typewriting, Clerical, Accounting, Filing, and Office Duplications Occupations and their related occupations.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

The number of persons being trained as technicians continued to rise in fiscal year 1967. Total enrollments increased by 4.8 percent, from 253,838 in 1966 to 266,054 in 1967. Enrollment increases were limited to the adult programs, with the number of students in secondary and postsecondary programs decreasing 4.3 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively. Expenditures for technical education increased 24.6 percent during the year, from almost $60 million in 1966 to about $74 million in 1967. Approximately 50 institutions offered their first technical education programs, and new programs were added in many established institutions.

Increased flexibility in Federal funding under the Vocational Education Act of 1963, combined with a continuing awareness of need for intensive, rigorous programs in technical education, were major influences on the continued expansion of technical education. These same factors also caused a number of States to redesignate as skilled work or service occupations some programs previously called technical. These changes by States resulted in reporting difficulties. This was particularly true of some secondary automotive, drafting, electronics, and electrical programs where enrollments were reported as trades and industrial programs instead of technical. Reports from States indicate an enrollment decrease of 1,251 in secondary programs.

Post high school enrollments, although much higher than those at the secondary level, also decreased--from 100,151 the previous year to 97,156 in fiscal year 1967. Part of the decrease may be attributed to more precise reporting of business data processing enrollments previously recorded as technical and now as health or agricultural. A shortage of qualified students desiring to enroll in technical programs appears to be another reason for decreased enrollments at the postsecondary level. The rising number of scholarships, grants, and other forms of assistance increasingly available to high school graduates for college, the greater emphasis on and prestige of baccalaureate degrees, the stringent entrance requirements, and military service contribute to the shortage of students in postsecondary technical institutions.

A need exists for considerable program planning and development in technical education. Some States report no postsecondary technical enrollments, others report no high school technical education enrollments. These gaps in technical education opportunities become critical when considering that the majority of students entering technical programs obtain their preparation in high school and that the Department of Labor predicts a shortage of about 350,000 technicians in 1975.

Enrollments in adult programs showed a gain of 12.5 percent over 1966, increasing from 124,730 students to 140,431. Adult programs enrolled many more students than secondary or postsecondary programs, indicating the high level of knowledge, motivation, and preparation required for entry and success in technical programs. Enrollment of students with special needs remained quite low--only 853 in special programs and 2,927 in regular classes. This was also a result of the strict entrance requirements.

An increasing number of institutions offered programs in pretechnical education. One-year courses provided instruction for promising but under-prepared students. Pretechnical programs give promising students an opportunity to enter a technical program of their choice with high probability of successful completion. Pretechnical courses help solve some student recruitment problems and assist in improving the quality of technical programs since adequately prepared students will likely become superior graduates.

To assist States in initiating pretechnical postsecondary programs, Pretechnical Post High School Programs, A Suggested Guide (OE-80049) was published by the U.S. Office of Education in 1967. It describes pretechnical postsecondary programs and exemplary programs in operation that may be supported under the Vocational Education Act of 1963.

New programs were added and existing programs expanded in many States. A pretechnical institute program in Connecticut instructed 300 students for 4 weeks in mathematics and science. Connecticut reported that youths applying for regular technical programs were overwhelmingly insufficiently prepared--only one out of four applicants was accepted. Louisiana reported that competition for technicians in the petro-chemical field became so intense that employers were bidding against each other for persons with technical skills.

Illinois reported that part-time evening programs and supplementary courses in technical education continued to expand and improve. Almost any employed person in the State can now enroll in a technical course within commuting distance of his home. Supplementary course offerings were particularly flexible in relating to needs of business and industry--one such program was the public service program for 612 municipal workers in Chicago.

Georgia completed plans for a program in optical technology at Macon. A pilot program at the area school level in pretechnology was conducted in five of Georgia's area vocational schools to determine the effect of a remedial, interrelated program of mathematics, science, and communications skills on the ability of students enrolling in the program. Kentucky reported that labor market demand within the State was especially high for industrial and paramedical technicians.

Ohio established several new technical programs, including horticulture technology, mechanical design, graphic communications, aerospace technology, and child development technology. Thirty-two different technologies were offered in fiscal year 1967, ranging from printing, mid-management, consumer finance, and retail-wholesale mid-management technologies to industrial and civil technologies. The Second Annual Governor's Conference was held in Ohio to alert leaders to the need for action in technical education, stressing the importance of technical education to the economic and social growth of Ohio.

Wisconsin reported that an architectural-industrial model building program was established at Green Bay and that exploratory work was done on an educational media technician pilot program. Massachusetts initiated a postsecondary School of Food Technology and Merchandising, merging the agricultural and distributive disciplines, at one of its County Agricultural and Technical Institutes.

Allentown, Pa., in cooperation with Temple University and the Technical and Industrial Education Division of the Department of Public Instruction, conducted a chemical technology workshop for prospective and employed teachers. Allentown also sponsored a pilot project to develop a common core curriculum in climatic and environmental control technology for students on the secondary and postsecondary levels, to provide skills for industries with plants housing sophisticated systems of plumbing, heating, and cooling.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION

Fiscal year 1967 brought a strengthening of existing programs in trade and industrial education and the development of new programs designed to meet the manpower needs of the Nation. Several States attributed the establishment and success of these new programs to exemplary cooperation among the State staff, advisory committees, and representatives of business, industry, labor, and other agencies. The same States considered such coordination to be one of the greatest strengths of trade and industrial education in its effort to align its services with the needs and resources of the communities within the States.

More and better equipped facilities helped to strengthen existing and newly instituted programs in trade and industrial education. Despite improvements in curriculum, both existing and new programs continued to suffer from shortages in trained personnel. Although trade and industrial education led all other occupational areas in the number of teachers employed, the States repeatedly cited the shortage of qualified instructors and coordinators as the great weakness of the program.

Enrollment expanded 17.4 percent over 1966, reaching a total of 1,490,807. Increases in enrollment were reported at all levels. The greatest expansion occurred in adult programs, which increased by 162,400, or 20.2 percent, above 1966. Of all the students in trade and industrial education, 33,000 were enrolled in cooperative programs, and 151,366 in apprenticeship programs.

Secondary enrollments rose to 367,789, an increase of 15.3 percent over 1966. New and expanding programs widened the occupational choices available to students. North Carolina introduced tenth-grade courses in trade and industrial education in 61 schools. The curriculum was diversified by providing 33 different trade preparatory courses. Wisconsin reported that graduates from the regular preparatory programs generally had three or four opportunities for employment. The State found further that many students who had dropped out of programs did so because of job opportunities available to them with the training they had already received.

New York reported the development and administration of statewide comprehensive trade and technical examinations for students ready to graduate from high schools. The tests measure the theoretical and practical competencies of the students and strengthen instructional programs by relating the quality of instruction in each community to the State as a whole.

Postsecondary enrollments increased 6.7 percent to 123,374 students during 1967. Among the new or expanding programs introduced on this level was Arizona's new curriculum leading to an associate degree in industrial supervision, developed with the assistance of several organizations interested in industry and industrial training. Arizona also reported that the new law enforcement programs in the junior colleges had shown about 100 percent increase during their second year. In Texas, program objectives of the past year for expanding and improving vocational-technical education for post high school students were achieved or exceeded in every case. The primary objective was to improve existing programs and develop new programs in all occupational categories where surveys and data indicated unfilled needs.

Wisconsin reported that service to young adults of post high school age is of special importance in that State. Programs at the postsecondary level were basically preparatory and quite often acceptable for advanced standing in apprenticeable trades. This advanced standing results in all cases from a cooperative effort between the employer and employee, the local advisory committee, and the Apprenticeship Division of the Wisconsin Department of Industry, Labor, and Human Relations.

Trade and industrial education continued to lead the other occupational areas in the number of adults served, with a total of 966,301. In Arizona, adult programs were conducted to teach new skills to those in danger of being replaced because of automation. One such course, "Electronics for Electricians," was taught at a community college to 45 electricians employed by a copper producing company. Minnesota recorded an enrollment of 3,156 persons in a home study program in trade and industrial education. In addition to reporting that 88 percent of all its vocational programs were in the area of trade and industry, Maine listed new and expanding programs in automotive technology, building construction, and electrical, electronic, and machine tool technology.

Almost half the national enrollment of persons with special needs were in trade and industrial programs, and of this number approximately half were enrolled in programs in Pennsylvania. Arizona reported one program which trained 285 sewing machine operators, 275 of whom had been welfare recipients. At the time of the report, all but five of the Arizona group were employed in the field for which they were trained and were no longer on welfare.

Cooperation was a major strength of trade and industrial programs. In Nebraska, cooperative working conditions existed with the Bureau of Apprenticeship, the Employment Service, labor, and management. Advisory committees were used extensively from the Nebraska Chapter of Associated Contractors, the Nebraska State Federation of Labor, the Nebraska Law Enforcement Association, and the State Industrial Education Committee. In Kentucky, State and area school staffs had a close working relationship with the Commerce Department in providing training for workers for new industries moving into the State. In California, the College of the Redwoods, in cooperation with the State Bureau of Industrial Education, conducted a survey to determine the need for fishery and marine resources technology programs.

VOCATIONAL WORK-STUDY PROGRAM

Many youths enrolled in vocational education are from low-income families. The vocational work-study program, provided under Section 13 of the Vocational Education Act of 1963, is designed to provide financial assistance through part-time employment, enabling students to enroll and continue in vocational education programs. Expenditures for fiscal year 1967 in work-study programs totaled $11,344,686, of which $3,506,301 was provided by State and local agencies. A total of 50,041 students participated in programs.

School personnel throughout the Nation had high praise for the work-study program in spite of some uncertainty relating to funding. Numerous States expressed regret that the program was curtailed because of the cutting back of Federal funds. It was also indicated by several States that the matching requirements resulted in reduced participation by boards of education located in the most depressed areas.

A number of schools operated programs during the summer months as well as during the school year, enrolling 11,546 students. The work-study program was widely praised for its influence in keeping youths in school. The ideas expressed in the following paragraphs from the Louisiana Annual Report are typical:

> In addition to the financial assistance afforded students, a sense of job accomplishment was given them. Many of these students lacked work experience of any kind; thus, experience of job requirements and responsibilities was given them. Good

> work habits learned in work-study programs will be beneficial when these persons complete their vocational training and begin full-time employment.
>
> The over-all purpose of the Vocational Education Act of 1963 is to strengthen and improve the vocational education opportunities in the nation. Section 13 of this law provides for a work-study program for needy vocational students. Part-time employment for students who are still in school is a key factor in helping many students to remain in school by providing funds necessary for them to continue their vocational education training.
>
> The school dropout has been a major concern of educators for many years, but until recently very little was done to find out about him: who he is, what causes his problems, and what can be done to remove or correct these problems.
>
> In Louisiana, a dropout study has been conducted by the visiting teachers, in cooperation with all other school personnel, for the past five years. The study reveals that the reasons for dropping out before high school graduation are rather consistent.
>
> There were 16,035 students reported by visiting teachers as school dropouts for the 1965-66 school year. A study of some 19,498 dropouts revealed the fact that a large percent of these students left school for economic reasons or to seek employment.
>
> As only 1,791 students participated in the vocational work-study program in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1967, due to a lack of funds, it is reasonable to assume that only a small percent of the students who need financial aid to remain in school are being reached.

The State of Washington reported:

> Many school administrators feel that this activity is one of the most significant that has ever happened. Our opportunities in this program are reflected in the fact that something like five times the actual amount allotted to the State of Washington for this purpose represents what is currently the actual need. Another way to state this is to say that the State of Washington could use $4 for every $1 that is made available.

> There is a real interest in developing a work-study program that would be directly related to the vocational objectives of the students. This has already happened in many instances and needy students are not only enabled to stay in school by reason of the support given, but the work they do to maintain themselves also is designed to serve as part of their instructional program. Given more stability in this program with some long-term assurances, this kind of development could be most significant.

A study relating to work-study students from South Carolina indicates that the program influences students in a positive manner. It was reported that 90 percent of the students had improved behavior toward the school and its activities.

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

The primary aim of youth organizations is the development of leadership, cooperation, citizenship, and the personal development of the members. This is accomplished by encouraging improvement in scholarship, strengthening the confidence of members in themselves and in their work, and participation in worthy undertakings for the improvement of the occupation and the community.

The following organizations served students in vocational and technical education: the Future Farmers of America, the Future Homemakers of America, the Distributive Education Clubs of America, the Vocational Industrial Clubs of America, and the Office Education Association.

Membership in the Future Farmers of America (FFA) as of June 30, 1967, totaled 438,429 students in 8,750 high school chapters. Increased emphasis was placed on leadership conferences by State chapters. Officers from 47 State associations held seven sub-regional leadership conferences. The annual Good-Will Tour by National FFA officers to 22 cities from coast to coast encouraged better understanding between business, industry, and agriculture. More than 10,000 members attended the 3-day National FFA Convention in Kansas City, Mo., during October.

The Future Farmers of America continued a program of exchange with Denmark and with the National Federation of Young Farmers Clubs of Great Britain. Assistance was given to Mexico in the further development of the Future Farmers of Mexico. Adult and youth leaders of that organization were brought to the United States to study agriculture and agricultural education. While the young Mexican leaders were here, they attended the national FFA convention. The FFA also served as host to a number of foreign visitors from Germany and other nations. Many of these foreign visitors were placed in farm homes where they had the opportunity to study modern farming methods.

During the year, 600,690 junior and senior high school youths were members of the Future Homemakers of America (FHA) in 12,148 local chapters representing all States, Puerto Rico, and three American schools overseas.

In fiscal year 1967, 1,500 Future Homemakers of America met in St. Louis, Mo., for a 4-day national meeting to evaluate 21 years of growth and to plan action for the future. Teen Times magazine provided ideas for chapter projects and activities: "Make Your Money Behave;" "Citizenship Activities;" "Jobs, Careers, and You;" "Leisure Time--Constructive Time;" and "Good Health--A Valuable Asset."

The national finance committee of the FHA launched a project that led them into factories, farmyards, offices, and classrooms as they sought to investigate the concerns of "Jobs, Careers, and You" in interviews with 261 people. The purpose of the project was to assist youths in becoming more aware of the importance and role of career selection, to stimulate youths to think about themselves and their interests and abilities, and to help youths see the value of personal interviewing as a means of exploring careers. The project was reported through Teen Times. A flyer on home economics career opportunities for persons with high school, postsecondary, or college education was made available to chapters working on the "Jobs, Careers, and You" projects.

The total membership in Distributive Education Clubs of America (DECA) reached 72,426 in fiscal year 1967. Membership in the secondary division of DECA increased 22 percent, while that in the postsecondary division grew by 42 percent. There were 2,296 high school chapters and 102 postsecondary chapters affiliated through their State associations with the national organization. National DECA is made up of associations of local chapters in 49 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

The program of youth activities was actively supported by the business community in many ways, including financial assistance. Twelve new donor organizations participated this year, bringing the total number to 76. Royalties and membership dues represent the chief resources for supporting the national headquarters of DECA, located in private facilities in Washington, D.C.

As a co-curricular activity, DECA encouraged students' participation in creative marketing projects. The Flagstaff (Ariz.) chapter, for example, together with the Coconino County Sheriff's Department and the Flagstaff Chamber of Commerce, developed a system to combat annual business losses of $250,000 in bad checks. More than 100 businesses participated in the bad-check warning system. Springfield (Mo.) DECA members conducted one study on the impact of brand names on teenage buyers, and another on the effects of one-way streets in a retail area.

Part of DECA's emphasis is on community service and social responsibility. Members of Northern Chester County Technical School (Pa.) chapter stimulated three school districts to join forces in the project, "Parcels for Pennhurst". Response from the public was excellent, thus helping to meet the personal needs of 3,100 patients, ages 3 to 73, at Pennhurst State School and Hospital. The Herricks (N.Y.) chapter has established a close relationship with the DECA chapter at the Human Resources School in Albertson. This school is exclusively for physically handicapped students.

The Vocational Industrial Clubs of America (VICA), the national youth organization serving students in trade and industrial education, expanded its membership 44.8 percent during 1967 to 42,829 members. New charters were granted to Arizona, California, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Pennsylvania during the year, bringing the total number of State associations to 31 and local clubs to 1,414. One of the main events in the VICA program for the year was the annual national leadership conference held June 1967, at Columbus, Ohio.

The Office Education Association (OEA) was established officially November 1966. By June 1967, membership totaled approximately 15,000, with representatives in 11 States. State chapters include any existing or emerging youth groups which demonstrate that, as an integral part of the instructional program, they will meet State vocational education requirements. Local groups must be made up of vocational education students with a career objective in office occupations and be under the direction of an office occupations education teacher. The OEA held its first national convention in May 1967 at Green Bay, Wis. Officers were installed at the conference and plans made for the next year.

Chapter III:
ANCILLARY SERVICES

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Expenditures for ancillary services under the Vocational Education Act of 1963 reached $72,144,321 in fiscal year 1967, comprising 11.4 percent of all funds expended under the act during the year. This indicates the importance attached to ancillary services by the States, since the minimum amount of Federal funding specifically designated for ancillary services in the act was only 3 percent. The States consider ancillary services, which include teacher training and supervision, leadership development, facilities, research, and curriculum development, and guidance and counseling, as essential elements to the further development of vocational education.

CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT

The availability of up-to-date curriculum and instructional materials is essential to improving the quality of instruction in vocational education programs. State and Federal efforts to provide adequate teacher and student curriculum materials reflect considerable awareness of the importance of curriculum development. Major areas of expansion through such efforts include curriculum laboratories, State staffs and staff services, and instructional materials development.

Various means were used by the States to effect curriculum changes to meet specific training needs of youths and adults. New materials were developed and old ones revised by extensive use of continuing or ad hoc committees composed of teachers, teacher educators, State staff, and in many cases representatives of business and industry. In addition, State curriculum laboratories and curriculum specialists and supervisors on State staffs performed curriculum development activities; some States used their Research Coordinating Units to develop curriculums; and several States cooperated in developing materials jointly.

Many States established or expanded curriculum laboratories during the year. South Carolina established a Vocational Media Center at Clemson University to serve all areas of vocational education. Texas instituted a Materials Development Center for agriculture at Texas A&M University and one for gainful employment in home economics at Texas Technological College. Several States added additional staff or increased the services of their laboratories.

Kentucky added specialists in health occupations and business and office occupations to its curriculum materials laboratory. The Ohio Instructional Materials Laboratory for Trade and Industrial Education developed materials on human relations and supervisory training which were widely accepted and used in business and industry. In a unique service the Ohio laboratory provided a statewide achievement testing program in several trade areas, which was used by 12 other States as well.

To meet the expanding needs for curriculum and instructional materials, States added curriculum personnel to their staffs. In Connecticut, the vocational schools have a consultant specifically assigned to assist in the development of curriculums. Some States employed consultants and graduate student assistants to help develop curriculums and teaching materials in specific occupational areas. In Virginia, the larger school systems were encouraged to engage curriculum materials specialists in home economics and agriculture.

Curriculum materials in new occupational areas were developed during fiscal year 1967, although limited funds and lack of coordination restricted dissemination and in some cases produced duplications of effort. In agriculture, curriculum materials for a wide variety of off-farm occupations were completed, including equipment sales and services; product sales; supplies--feed, grain, and seed; chemical safety; pesticides; and conservation. Teachers' manuals for junior college were prepared and made available in the areas of business data processing, medical secretary, legal secretary, and office procedures. Kentucky gave continued emphasis to a curriculum for young men in accounting-junior management.

In distributive education, guides for organizing and operating courses in junior colleges and teaching guides for first-year secondary programs were completed and distributed in Florida. New York studied curriculum in the area of tourism, utilizing a 25-member committee, including community college faculty, administrators, and the Chamber of Commerce. For postsecondary programs, important curriculum work was conducted by several States in advanced sales techniques, principles of credit and collections, small business management, and various aspects of food distribution.

Texas developed student study guides for dental laboratory technicians and opticians to be used in cooperative health occupations programs. Kentucky planned to revise the practical nurse curriculum to emphasize psychiatric nursing and mental health concepts. Several States expanded existing health occupations programs and developed new courses. Florida developed a 2-year associate degree program and a continuing education program for nursing home administrators.

Emphasis in home economics was on the development of needed curriculum materials in related wage-earning occupations. The effort was reflected in the areas of child development and care, housing, home catering, clothing alteration, food service and food supervision, home health aids, and many others. Ohio conducted workshops at four universities to improve teaching of home economics for gainful employment. The State supervisors of home economics in Louisiana assisted the teacher training institutions working on problems and courses dealing with child care and the aged.

According to State reports, the least amount of curriculum development appears to be occurring in technical education. New York had, in various states of preparation, nine units for the highway technician program. At the postsecondary level, New York has study committees, with extensive membership, functioning on a statewide basis, in electromechanical technology, fire science, plastics technology, and library technology. Georgia initiated in five area vocational schools an innovative pilot program in pretechnology to determine the effect of a remedial and a related program of mathematics, science, and communication skills.

In New York, experimentation was started on a new pattern for developing curriculum materials for teachers of trade and industrial occupations. Analyses and organization of courses and curriculums now extend across the whole spectrum of abilities of youths and adults. Thus, each occupational area was studied and a wide diversity of course and program offerings of varying lengths will be provided for less than skilled trades and occupations. Utah trade and industrial educators developed and released eight inservice teacher training television programs. Progress was made in developing 1-year and 2-year truck driving programs and a metal fabrication program in Wisconsin. California developed The Student Workbook for Building Construction for use with a course in constructing buildings with fire protection.

Curriculum research was another important area of curriculum development. Missouri made a statewide follow-up of students designed to guide curriculum and guidance changes for all levels of vocational education. Florida designed a "pattern of competencies" approach to curriculum construction in sales and marketing. Cornell University developed programmed instruction to teach psychomotor skills in all vocational programs. A handbook for school administrators will be a product of the program. In Ohio, newly developed programs of testing in agriculture were designed for farm business planning analysis, leadership development, and agricultural business and service programming.

Several States developed materials specifically for persons with special needs. The home economics section in Pennsylvania developed a guide entitled Development and Evaluation of a Curriculum for Retarded Youth to Improve Their Social and Community Skills Related to Wage Earning. Utah produced the bulletin Consumer Education as an aid for curriculum development in teaching adults with special needs. In Missouri, a statewide curriculum committee on office occupations formulated a special needs guide.

The Office of Education, through its Division of Vocational and Technical Education, over the last 4 years has developed curriculum materials through outside contracts. The Office distributes the resulting guides to the States to assist them in meeting the curriculum materials needs for new programs, upgrading existing programs, and improving the quality of vocational instruction. Various States have affirmed the value and the usefulness of these materials in improving and strengthening their vocational and technical education programs. The Manpower Development and Training Act funded many of these curriculum and course guides, and other materials which were readily adaptable to either vocational or manpower training programs. Seven of these instructional resources were curriculum guides for postsecondary programs, and three were curriculum guides for all levels; nine were course guides for secondary and adult levels, and two for secondary programs; other materials consisted of a course and resource manual, a unit within a course, and teachers' and administrators' manuals. Development of 11 additional instructional materials was arranged for under contract in fiscal year 1967, all of which were funded by the Division of Manpower Development and Training.

The Division of Vocational and Technical Education conducted a National Curriculum Materials Clinic in January 1967. Forty-four States and four Regional offices were represented by 127 participants and 8 consultants. The participants submitted many recommendations to the Division for consideration and implementation. These recommendations, in essence, called for expanded services by the Office of Education in leadership, coordination, consultation, dissemination, and development of curriculum materials.

RESEARCH

Basic and applied research has significantly contributed to many of the advances accomplished by business, industry, government, and society in general. Vocational education, too, has benefited greatly from research. In fiscal year 1967, most of the States committed increased resources to research in vocational education. Primary attention was given to assessing the needs and interests of individuals, identifying employment requirements and opportunities, and determining the status of various programs. The Federal Government supported research projects which examined problems restricting the common effort to improve vocational education.

During fiscal year 1967, the State and local educational systems spent $3,880,326 on vocational education research. This was 53 percent more than in the preceding year. At the same time, the Federal Government supported research with $3,729,637, an increase of 34 percent. The total Federal, State, and local expenditure of $7,672,963 represented a 43.5 percent rise in spending for vocational-technical education research.

Local, State, and Federal funds supported the development of demonstration and pilot projects, experimental activities, and 44 State Research Coordinating Units. Heavy emphasis was placed on applied research. Some major areas of need and concern, as evidenced by project categories established by the States, were: program organization and administration, curriculum change, student follow-up, and experimental programs for the disadvantaged.

Typical of program organization and administration projects was one in which Florida gathered information on the levels of skill required for entry jobs. Findings were used as a guide for curriculum development and modification. Minnesota surveyed the statewide personnel needs of business and industry for specific occupations. Colorado conducted surveys of school administrators' attitudes toward counseling programs in their schools, of counselors' opinions regarding their programs, and of common behaviors required in occupations of the agricultural and metalworking industries. Colorado also surveyed vocational area school costs and student characteristics in selected States, as a means of evaluating comparatively area school planning and progress in the State.

The States increased research studies and projects to develop new or expanded curriculums. A Connecticut study focused on the desirable characteristics of office workers and on the effect of technological changes on the types of office machines used by selected businesses. A multi-occupational training program for small schools was developed in Kansas. South Carolina began a pilot study for high school practical nursing students. Experimental curriculum changes in Illinois included: a full-day "core" program for slow learners under a teacher-coordinator, providing common learning and job experience in service occupations; a visual communications program in business education, home economics, and industrial education for slow learners and potential dropouts; an occupational experience program for over-age achievers in elementary or secondary school; and a program combining formal education with work experience in a school-operated motel-restaurant.

Student follow-up programs, essential to realistic and effective evaluation and curriculum change, received increased attention during the year. Many States conducted follow-up studies on dropouts to obtain data for program modification for students unable to benefit from regular programs. A follow-up study was made of Nebraska vocational-technical school graduates for the 10-year period, 1956 to 1965. In Nevada, the Research Coordinating Unit (RCU) made a countywide vocational education study of high school graduates for the past 10 years, measuring attitudes and interests of students and their parents, and determining reasons for dropouts.

Follow-up studies of vocational education graduates revealed encouraging data. An Ohio study showed that 86.6 percent of students trained in vocational education programs were employed and 5.4 percent unemployed. In cooperative office education, 94.4 percent were employed, 2.7 percent unemployed, and 2.9 percent not located. Oklahoma vocational education teachers cooperated in a statewide follow-up study of vocational education students from 1964 through 1966, which found that 78 percent of the students graduated and 8 percent dropped out of the programs. Of the number ready for employment, 41 percent took jobs for which they were trained, 31 percent found jobs related to their training, and 28 percent found employment in fields unrelated to their training.

Increasing attention in research was given to disadvantaged students in fiscal year 1967. The Illinois RCU and the Chicago Public School System together conducted research in cooperative work training for in-school youths 16 years of age or over, who are slow learners, disadvantaged, or behind their age group. On-the-job training and related class instruction were provided. Many trainees received the first paycheck in their family for three generations. The programs were developed for different groups, including junior high school students and adults. In New York Oceanside High School operated the "Guided Occupational Training" program for junior high school students who had not profited from the traditional school curriculum. Specialized vocational and prevocational instruction, remedial instruction, and work-study programs involving industry, distributive occupations, and public employment were utilized. South Carolina conducted two pilot programs in rural schools to acquaint disadvantaged people with job opportunities.

The U.S. Office of Education--through its Division of Comprehensive and Vocational Education Research--continued to finance research and demonstration projects under Section 4(c) of the Vocational Education Act of 1963. Attention during fiscal year 1967 focused on improving existing vocational curriculums, developing occupational training materials for new careers and emerging occupations, evaluating current vocational education programs, providing inservice training for experienced vocational education personnel, establishing Research Coordinating Units and vocational education research centers, and disseminating and implementing research findings.

The U.S. Office of Education supported two broad classifications of research programs--individual projects and institutional programs. Individual project grants were made to colleges and universities, State Departments of Education, local education agencies, and private nonprofit organizations. The number of new projects funded in fiscal year 1967 was 83. (Table G) Institutional programs included teacher and administrator inservice training institutes, State Research Coordinating Units, and vocational education research centers. During 1967, 28 training institutes, 20 RCU's, and 2 research and development centers were funded.

Seven project priority areas and a miscellaneous category--listed in Table H--were established by the Office of Education for fiscal years 1966 and 1967. The Office supported 83 new individual projects meeting these priorities in fiscal year 1967, and continued to assist on-going projects. Very few new projects were funded, however, as a result of reduced allocations for research.

Individual research projects include a cooperative effort by the Office of Education, the American Institute for Research, and the public school system of Quincy, Mass., in building an exemplary curriculum for the new comprehensive high school in Quincy. A "new careers" concept was developed by the Office, stressing improvement in quality and

TABLE G

DISTRIBUTION OF NEW PROJECTS FUNDED BY THE U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION

College and university	54
State Department of Education	21
Local educational agency	2
Private nonprofit organization	6
Total	83

quantity of human and technical services and the alleviation of professional manpower shortages. Several studies demonstrated the need for development of curriculums in subprofessional fields. The Technical Education Research Center in Texas completed a study of the entire field of bio-medical equipment technology, focusing on the work and training of technicians in that field. The Center will develop, test, and evaluate a 2-year Associate of Arts degree curriculum for bio-medical equipment technicians in two pilot schools. In addition, the project will explore the possibility of developing a career ladder by using portions of the curriculum in programs less than 2 years long and of creating and evaluating new techniques for systematic development of technical occupations curriculums.

In projects investigating the personal and social significance of work, considerable emphasis has been placed on vocational guidance for the non-college bound. Stanford University experimented with ways of stimulating actual job experiences in the classroom, and a University of Iowa study constructed and standardized a test for measuring vocational maturity in adolescence. In the area of program evaluation, an economic evaluation of vocational education was undertaken at Pennsylvania State University which, in preliminary findings, indicated that secondary vocational education programs contain favorable cost benefits when compared with academic programs and should receive extra funding.

Teacher and administrator training institutes, under the classification of institutional programs, advanced qualifications of professional staff and disseminated the results of research programs, filling some of the need for personnel recruitment and development programs. During 1967, 30 regional and national training programs offered inservice training to almost 1,400 vocational teachers, teacher educators, guidance counselors, administrators, and related vocational education personnel. The subjects of the institutes ranged from information about new occupational areas, for which new curricula and materials were developed, to innovations in educational technology applicable to vocational education.

TABLE H

DISTRIBUTION OF PROJECTS BY PRIORITY AREA FOR FISCAL YEAR 1967

	Number of Projects New and On-Going	Funding	Number of New Projects
Vocational education curriculum	34	$ 3,170,000	8
Occupational information and career choice	15	830,000	13
Program evaluation	8	510,000	2
Personal significance of work	18	1,230,000	4
Personnel recruitment and development	38	1,100,000	22
Program organization and administration	34	2,410,000	21
Adult and continuing education	5	240,000	0
Miscellaneous	8	510,000	7
Total	160	$10,000,000	83

Support of State Research Coordinating Units continued to be an important part of the national program. Forty-four RCU's evaluated and disseminated research information in fiscal year 1967. Twenty-six RCU's were administered through State Departments of Education, fourteen through universities, and four through combinations of the above or other agencies.

In addition to assisting the development of RCU's, support was continued for the two main vocational education research centers at Ohio State University and North Carolina State University. In fiscal year 1967, the Ohio Center held major meetings on administration of research, guidance, and vocational education programs; a "National Seminar on Evaluation and Program Planning;" a "National Seminar on Health Occupations;" and other programs. Publications of the Center included The Demand for Teachers in Vocational and Technical Education, 1967; Research and Development Priorities in Technical Education, 1967; and Survey of Vocational Education Programs for Students with Special Needs, 1967. On-going research projects included "Development of a Model for Evaluation of State Programs of Vocational-Technical Education," "Modification of the Perceptions of Disadvantaged Youth Towards Office Work," and "Implications of Women's Work Patterns for Program Development in Vocational and Technical Education."

The North Carolina State University Center's program covered six major areas: occupational adjustment in the South; the shaping of flexible vocational behavior of youth; policies and policy making for occupational education; professional personnel; evaluation of occupational education; and occupational education for areas in economic transition. Projects included: "National Vocational Education Seminar on Occupational Mobility and Manpower," "Regional Conferences on Supply and Demand of Teachers in Occupational Education in the South," and an "Analysis of Problems in Teacher Education Programs in Vocational and Technical Education in Small Colleges."

Research efforts were considerable during fiscal year 1967, with an increasing emphasis on dissemination and implementation. The State RCU's cooperated with the Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC), especially the Ohio Center Clearinghouse, to disseminate State research reports. The two university centers have been particularly effective in disseminating new innovations and research findings to professional personnel.

PROFESSIONAL STAFF DEVELOPMENT

Considerable effort was made by States during fiscal year 1967 to improve the quality of vocational education programs through recruitment and training of new professional personnel and upgrading and advancement of present staffs. Pre- and inservice training and leadership programs were provided to advance the qualifications and professional status of teachers, administrators, supervisors, and guidance personnel.

During the year, 8,539 vocational education teachers were added, an increase of 6.9 percent from 124,042 in 1966 to 132,581 in 1967. The number and distribution of teachers are described in Table I. The number of guidance counselors totaled 3,612 of whom 2,057 were full-time counselors in vocational education. Approved teacher training institutions (including guidance training) totaled 325 schools, with 1,112 full-time and 1,242 part-time teacher trainers. Of enrollees completing teacher education programs, 15,578 were in secondary education and 5,422 in adult education. The number placed from these programs were 8,728 and 3,420 in secondary and adult programs, respectively.

Expenditures for teacher education reached $14,302,601 in fiscal year 1967, of which $5,819,990 was Federal funding and $8,482,611 State and local. Total expenditures for ancillary services under the Vocational Education Act of 1963 increased 45.3 percent, from $49,663,313 in 1966 to $72,144,321 in 1967. In this total increase, Federal expenditures rose 43.9 percent; State expenditures, 49.7 percent; and local expenditures, 30.9 percent.

Despite such progress, almost all States reported difficulty in recruiting and retaining qualified personnel. In general, these continued shortages were attributable to such persistent factors as limited funds, inflexible certification requirements, competition with business and industry for highly trained personnel, and difficulty of attracting students into teacher education programs. Several States reported that lack of personnel limited the number and scope of new offerings and curtailed on-going programs. Paradoxically, the improvement and expansion of vocational education at the secondary and post-secondary levels, while providing additional learning stations, intensified teacher shortages in several States.

Exemplary and innovative recruitment programs were developed by many States to alleviate shortages of teachers. Florida officials contacted junior college and senior high school students extensively with information about distributive education teacher training programs. Virginia developed radio tapes and television programs for the purpose of recruitment and made career information available to students, teachers, and school personnel. Oregon instituted a statewide program to recruit, screen, counsel, and train full-time vocational teachers for trade and technical subjects, in conjunction with Portland Community College. The participants were employed part-time as teachers while training. In Washington, vocational agriculture teachers were encouraged to include in their courses information about career opportunities in teaching.

The Oklahoma legislature passed a bill providing non-degree trade and industrial education teachers with yearly salary increments. This incentive should aid recruiting of additional teachers in technical education. Utah professional educators pressed for 4-year college degrees for trade and industrial teachers, although teacher certification standards continue to pose a problem to the expansion of vocational education in the State.

Many new and expanded professional staff development programs were instituted by States during fiscal year 1967. Hawaii undertook a profile study of industrial teachers which will be used to collect data for planning teacher education courses. Graduate courses in vocational-technical education were instituted at the University of Hawaii in 1967. Louisiana developed an evaluation form for the teacher education program in home economics to be used by the college director and staff, which was based on criteria in the State plan. A project proposal on the cycle of human aging formed the basis for a conference to involve selected teachers with curriculum materials derived from the proposal.

Georgia expanded its inservice training program for 24 teachers identified as potential school administrators. The area schools of the State changed their calendars to provide an extra month for teachers to pursue professional development activity. At the University of Georgia, graduates of a 2-year technical education program may be admitted to baccalaureate degree trade and industrial education teacher education programs.

TABLE I

NUMBER AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES, BY LEVEL OF CLASS

FISCAL YEAR 1967

Level of Education (1)	Number (2)	Percent Distribution (3)
Total Teachers (Unduplicated Count)	132,581	---
Total Teachers of Vocational Classes	153,683	100.0
Secondary:	69,730	45.4
Full-Time	54,811	35.7
Part-Time	14,919	9.7
Postsecondary:	22,625	14.7
Full-Time	13,011	8.5
Part-Time	9,614	6.2
Adult:	59,303	38.6
Full-Time	3,480	2.3
Part-Time Secondary	16,172	10.5
Part-Time Postsecondary	4,124	2.7
Part-Time Other	35,527	23.1
Special Needs:	2,025	1.3
Full-Time	933	.6
Part-Time	1,092	.7

Ohio developed a leadership development program to prepare directors and supervisors for their roles in vocational education, which included workshop experience and on-the-job internship as a director or supervisor. Unique to Wisconsin was the addition of a supervisor of law enforcement programs, who provided instruction to more than 1,200 officers in more than 50 programs throughout the State.

Several States reorganized their staffs to provide a division of program services or the equivalent. Georgia, for example, divided the State Division of Vocational Education into four major sections:

Local Schools, Area Schools, Administrative Services, and Leadership Services (research, guidance, publications, special needs, curriculum development.)

In Tennessee, teachers in area vocational schools have been given courses to aid them in the counseling function. Ohio State University developed a filmstrip on vocational guidance in its curriculum laboratory. The State of Washington opened a staff position of liaison between vocational agricultural education and the guidance department. New York sponsored a 4-week institute for more than 30 guidance counselors, 24 of whom were coordinators of area occupational centers. Guidelines and practices of guidance personnel of area occupational centers were discussed. The University of Nebraska conducted a 2-day workshop for high school counselors to acquaint them with career opportunities and training available in area schools. Missouri conducted a similar 2-day conference, with State staff carrying out the training.

A Leadership Development Seminar was held at the University of Maryland, in cooperation with the U.S. Office of Education, to provide opportunities for State staff to observe and practice leadership skills and disseminate information about legislation and current trends.

New York gave preservice trade proficiency examinations to determine trade competency before admission into teacher training programs. Four new industrial teacher training centers were opened to enable new teachers to complete their certification throughout the year. New York also developed and conducted specialized graduate courses and experiences for selected candidates leading to certification for administrative or supervisory positions in vocational education programs. This action assisted in meeting the growing needs for area directors of vocational education, vocational curriculum coordinators, and human resources and vocational guidance coordinators.

In Vermont, the State staff developed surveys and studies of occupational needs by the area vocational centers which resulted in recommendations for vocational education programs in the areas. North Carolina reported the development of a 35 minute television program about the ways in which vocational education teachers and counselors could work together effectively. Wisconsin held a "Professional Growth Week" at Stout State University, a statewide conference for 200 supervisors and administrators, especially coordinators and guidance personnel.

A major weakness of professional development programs was the lack of instruction on problems and methods of training the disadvantaged. Less than 20 percent of the States reported any emphasis on professional training programs for education of disadvantaged students. Several States indicated lack of qualified educational personnel, insufficient data to build a program on, and shortage of funds as reasons for the deficiency. Some States agreed on the necessity for further effort in this area.

On the whole, professional development programs contributed much to the progress of vocational education through improvement of services. State staffs took an increasingly active role in the development and direction of successful pre- and inservice training programs, supplementing regular teacher education courses. There was evidence in State reports of a growing awareness of the need for continuity in teacher education opportunities. Leadership and guidance seminars disseminated recent research trends and developed personnel to support program services. Many improved and expanded program services considerably strengthened and developed more effective, realistic programs of vocational-technical education.

FACILITIES

One of the major obstacles to the growth of vocational education has been lack of facilities. This need was recognized by the President's Panel on Vocational Education in 1963. The Congress, through the provision for the construction of area vocational facilities in the Vocational Education Act of 1963, redirected the national effort to assist States in meeting the need for school buildings to facilitate the expansion of vocational programs.

Since the passage of the Vocational Education Act of 1963, the States have substantially increased their expenditures each year for vocational education facilities to overcome past deficiencies and to meet the increasing demands for programs for persons of all ages. Table J shows that Federal, State, and local expenditures totaled approximately $196 million in fiscal year 1967, an increase of 22 percent over 1966.

The number of construction projects reported by the States increased from 237 in 1966 to 389 in 1967, an increase of 64 percent. Participating in the 389 projects for construction, expansion, and remodeling were: 176 vocational education departments of comprehensive high schools; 78 vocational-technical schools; 72 vocational departments or divisions of a junior or community college, college, or university; and 63 specialized high schools (trade or technical). The projects were of four kinds: expansion, remodeling, construction of a new building at an existing area vocational school, and construction of a new building that constituted a new area school. The projects were classified as:

39	expansion
32	remodeling
150	new building, at existing school
167	new building, constituting a new school
388	(plus one project for equipment only)

TABLE J

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR CONSTRUCTION OF AREA VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS (AND NUMBER OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS), VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1963 AND MATCHING FUNDS, FISCAL YEARS 1965-67

	1965	1966	1967
Grand Total	$107,725,963	$160,615,345	$195,790,403
Federal	42,729,943	61,822,020	68,654,256
Total - State and local	64,996,020	98,793,326	127,136,147
State	16,053,789	24,193,658	42,214,168
Local	48,942,231	74,599,670	84,921,979
Number of construction projects	214	237	389

The Appalachian Regional Development Act, which supplements other Federal funding of vocational education facility construction, contributed substantially to development of vocational facilities in Appalachia. Construction approved or initiated during fiscal year 1967 for projects in Appalachia amounted to $68.3 million and involved 71 projects. Expenditures of construction funds, by State, are in Table K.

From fiscal year 1965 through 1967, over $546.2 million Federal, State, and local funds were allocated to 840 vocational education construction projects. This building program has helped the States cut into the backlog of construction needs, but it has neither eliminated nor substantially reduced that deficit. The Division of Vocational and Technical Education, Office of Education, estimated a need for over 1.42 billion dollars of construction in the 3 years, 1965 to 1967. This amount was based on an estimate of increased enrollment which has proved conservative, indicating that the need for construction will not level off in the near future and will remain a major influence on the development and expansion of vocational education.

Vocational guidance and counseling was improved because it received greater support and because the range and effectiveness of the program was increased. Table L presents comparative data on vocational education funds reported specifically expended for vocational guidance for fiscal years 1964 through 1967. Total expenditures increased 40.9 percent for guidance programs during 1967. Federal expenditures increased 47.7

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Table K

NUMBER OF APPALACHIAN VOCATIONAL SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS, AND EXPENDITURES, BY STATE AND SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEAR 1967

STATE	NO. OF PROJECTS	FEDERAL			STATE	LOCAL	TOTAL
		Appalachian Regional Development Act of 1965		VEA 1963			
		Sec. 211	Sec. 214				
Alabama	4	$1,035,860	$ 544,350	$ 267,720	-	$ 759,230	$2,607,160
Georgia	5	665,000	295,000	-	-	490,000	1,450,000
Kentucky	19	1,438,813	1,902,819	1,732,554	$ 720,658	547,890	6,342,734
Maryland	1	300,000	300,000	-	903,000	247,000	1,750,000
New York	7	896,820	1,501,000	1,761,512	1,140,494	507,938	5,807,864
North Carolina	4	546,640	376,122	500,000	25,000	1,267,714	2,715,476
Ohio	2	1,083,541	1,753,048	1,636,913	-	1,820,259	6,293,761
Pennsylvania	9	2,789,507	1,327,531	4,117,586	11,416,361	5,802,245	25,453,230
South Carolina	5	923,700	911,000	631,300	30,000	609,000	3,105,000
Tennessee	4	383,000	405,000	-	-	383,000	2,766,000
Virginia	8	2,452,016	1,768,529	445,534	115,765	1,063,254	5,895,098
West Virginia	3	930,500	944,403	1,132,214	124,026	994,284	4,125,427
Total	71	$13,445,397	$11,189,552	$14,685,333	$14,475,304	$14,491,814	$68,311,750

percent, from $1,941,177 in 1966 to $2,866,233 in 1967. State and local expenditures rose from $6,600,414 to $9,166,455 during the year, representing an increase of 38.9 percent.

TABLE L

COMPARISON OF EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, FISCAL YEARS 1964-67

Source of Funds	1964	1965	1966	1967
Combined:				
Amount	$2,204,891	$4,415,540	$8,541,591	$12,032,688
Percent of total vocational expenditures	0.7	0.7	1.1	1.19
Federal:				
Amount	$573,272	$1,580,443	$1,941,177	$2,866,233
Percent of Federal vocational expenditures	1.0	1.0	0.8	1.10
State and Local:				
Amount	$1,631,619	$2,835,097	$6,600,414	$9,166,455
Percent of State and local vocational expenditures . .	0.6	0.6	1.2	1.23

Though expenditures of this magnitude cannot adequately meet the vocational guidance and counseling needs of all enrolled and prospective students in vocational and technical education, appreciably greater effort to meet this need is being made throughout the country. Only six States failed to report expenditure of vocational funds for vocational guidance, whereas about two-fifths of the States failed to report such expenditures in 1965 and 1966.

Significant staffing additions at the State level were also accomplished. In 1966, about half the States reported using vocational education funds to support one or more positions on the State staff assigned specific responsibility for the vocational aspects of guidance and counseling. Nine more States joined this category in 1967. On the other hand, the reported number of local-system guidance positions reimbursed wholly or partially by vocational education funds remained at about 4,000 for the national total.

Major 1967 program activities to strengthen vocational guidance and counseling may be placed in the following general categories:

- Addition of further professionally qualified staff at the State level to provide leadership for the development of vocational guidance and counseling
- Increased inservice training by most States to strengthen the vocational guidance and counseling competence of school counselors in general, counselors occupying positions reimbursed by vocational education funds, and teachers and other personnel contributing guidance and counseling services
- Development and dissemination by additional States of an increasing variety of publications and other informational materials, including audiovisual aids, for orientational, motivational, or reference use by students, school personnel, parents, and other members of the community
- Adoption and development of new methods and technical aids. Such materials were used for collecting and disseminating information about the world of work and vocational and technical training opportunities, for assessing the relative interests and potentials of students for different vocational development experiences and outcomes, for enriching the vocational relevance of curriculum offerings and classroom instruction, for helping students to plan and accomplish initial job placement, and for other broad vocational guidance processes and functions
- Further expansion of efforts to improve both communication and cooperative involvement between the school's occupational orientation, guidance, counseling, and placement activities, and community resources of all kinds. These resources include employers, labor unions, public employment service offices, community action agencies, and other public and private organizations
- Planning and initiation of long-term programs and projects to evaluate the occupational education and guidance needs of students, the adequacy of vocational guidance, counseling, and placement services available to them, and the relationship of post-school experiences of former students to in-school experiences
- Planning and initiation of experimental, pilot, and special emphasis projects in occupational orientation, guidance,

counseling, placement, and related activities addressed to students with special needs

- Increased number and variety of conferences and seminars addressed to vocational guidance and career development needs and to recommendations for meeting them

- Research in career development, vocational decision-making, and vocational guidance and counseling methods and media.

An especially productive national meeting was supported with Federal vocational education funds in August, 1966. This was the "National Seminar on Vocational Guidance" at Northern Michigan University, Marquette, Mich. Jointly sponsored by the American Vocational Association and the American Personnel and Guidance Association, this seminar brought together over 100 leaders in vocational education and vocational guidance and counseling, including more than 85 participants from 47 States. A follow-up questionnaire employed a year later elicited 215 tangible outcomes either attributable specifically to this seminar or receiving impetus or influence from it. These outcomes affected (1) counselor education and professional development, (2) information services, (3) promotion and public relations, (4) research and development, and (5) State-level organization or services.

Another major national meeting was held in Chicago in May, 1967 under the auspices of the U.S. Office of Education's Division of Vocational and Technical Education, with the support and cooperation of State Directors of Vocational Education. This "National Conference on Occupational Information in Vocational Guidance" involved State guidance supervisors and counselor-educators with nationally recognized experts in various aspects of occupational information in (1) a critical examination of knowledge and practices in this technical aspect of vocational guidance and counseling, (2) identification of needed improvements, and (3) formulation of goals and lines of action recommended for consideration by appropriate State and other authorities. The representatives from each State were selected to constitute an "action team." Each team began to develop guidelines for developing and implementing their respective State plans and program activities in the occupational information area.

Examples selected from several States illustrate specific activities and accomplishments of the year. In the spring of 1967, an innovative statewide job placement program was introduced in Georgia's 23 area vocational-technical schools. Representatives from various industries were invited to interview graduating students at each school for one or two days in April or May. A special effort was made to schedule each school on different days so that all representatives could visit each school. "Techdays" are scheduled to become annual events in the State.

Georgia also implemented a research project, "Developing a Program of Student Personnel Services in Area Vocational-Technical Schools," in all of the State's area vocational-technical schools. As a part of this statewide applied research program, a conference was held on "Ways in Which High School Counselors and Area School Counselors Can Work Together." The resulting report had wide distribution, both in and out of Georgia.

At the annual meeting of the New Jersey Vocational and Arts Education Association, 150 counselors participated in a 2½-hour workshop on "The Cooperative Role of the Counselor and the Vocational Teacher." In another endeavor, two counselors worked at the Division of Vocational Education Curriculum Laboratory located at Rutgers The State University during the summer. One developed guidelines for the "Role of the Counselor in the Introduction to Vocations Program;" the other will deal with the "Identification and Vocational Preparation of Retarded Students." A working draft of The World of Work: Increasing the Vocational Awareness of Fifth and Sixth Grade Pupils, a product of the 1966 Curriculum Laboratory, was distributed to selected educators throughout New Jersey for critical review and suggested revisions.

Communication between the Department of Education and the New Jersey Associated Chambers of Commerce Executives was expanded. A survey was undertaken to determine areas of cooperation that might be explored. In connection with this program, a survey of the degree and desire for cooperation between schools and business was completed.

New York State made preliminary plans to undertake a basic new job analysis and description of counselor functions in the State's network of area occupational education centers. In relation to persons with special needs, a demonstration program of occupational orientation, which coordinated an innovative program called "STEP," guidance processes, and exploratory activities in various occupational fields, was initiated. Regional workshops for guidance personnel and administrative staff from "home" schools were held, as was the first of a projected annual series of statewide conferences for guidance personnel from the area occupational education centers.

In establishing a statewide program of reimbursable vocational guidance, Illinois used data from annual reports and a review of vocational guidance pilot programs, which were conducted in 20 secondary and three postsecondary schools in the State. It is the State's intention to support local schools that initiate vocational guidance services as a part of the total guidance program and that employ a qualified guidance person for this purpose. Eligible schools are required to submit to the State a proposed program of vocational guidance and a financial budget for implementing the program.

The Ohio Division of Vocational Education financed, and the Ohio Division of Guidance and cooperating universities co-sponsored, fourteen

2-week seminars in vocational guidance. The program was held at five universities in the summer of 1966, with 280 certified school counselors participating. The Division of Guidance and Testing, with support from the Division of Vocational Education, added a vocational guidance coordinator to its staff. The Division continued its program of providing Ohio school counselors with specific training in aptitude test administration and interpretation. The Ohio Vocational Education Notebook (a resource book for school counselors on vocational training programs) was published. The Guidance Division developed surveys of student interest in vocational and technical education and planned the production and distribution of a sound filmstrip designed to explain vocational education to parents and school patrons.

Chapter IV:
ADMINISTRATION

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Administration of the many programs of vocational education involves the coordination and mutual support of national, regional, State, and local staffs. Efficient program management requires that vocational educators work closely with the business and industrial community, organized labor, other Federal and State governmental agencies, and non-vocational counterparts in education. Equally important to the planning and development of realistic programs is the direct involvement of national, State, and local advisory councils and committees.

State reports reflect increased interest and efforts in the area of program management. Planning and budgeting is taking on new dimensions as States strive to identify alternative approaches to meeting continually rising program requirements. Growing concern is being expressed for more adequate administrative tools and methods at all levels.

A trend toward closer coordination and control of program efforts is developing in vocational education. Of particular concern is the need for more functional criteria, techniques, and procedures for evaluation. State advisory councils are proving to be an important element in the planning-evaluation process. These groups of outstanding, dedicated individuals are helping to inject more reality and flexibility into program implementation.

As the vocational needs of people continue to grow and become more acute in our dynamic society, vocational educators will likely continue to be confronted with increasingly complex problems and needs. Collectively, States are cognizant of their dilemma and are taking positive steps to meet needs and expectations. Many of the more significant steps or activities are related to planning, administration, and evaluation.

FEDERAL-STATE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

Programs of vocational education conducted under the Vocational Education Acts are administered in the State by the State Board for Vocational Education in accordance with the acts and related regulations. The basic tools for administration consist of the State Plan for Vocational Education, the Projected Program Activities report, and the State Annual Report.

The State Plan for Vocational Education is prepared by the State staff and approved by the State board. It is intended to be a comprehensive statement of policies and procedures with respect to the State's administration of Federal funds under the acts for vocational education programs. The State plan constitutes an agreement or contract between the State board and the U.S. Office of Education. To provide flexibility in administration, States amend their State plans as needed to adjust to changes in legislation, in administrative policies, or in occupational trends and education requirements.

Each State submits annually the Projected Program Activities, which consists of a description of the State's plan for maintaining, extending, improving, and developing programs of vocational and technical education, so that persons of all ages in all communities of the State will have ready access to quality vocational training. In the report, the State establishes priorities for the allocation of funds within the State to local educational agencies for vocational purposes and needs as expressed in the laws. Approval of the State's annual Projected Program Activities is requisite for certification of the State's allotment of Federal Funds. The report also provides the Office of Education with information essential in assessing national needs and trends in vocational education. As State staffs increase in number and as information available for planning becomes even more sophisticated, the projected activities reports will be increasingly valuable as an administrative tool for planning and evaluation.

The annual descriptive, statistical, and financial report of accomplishments details the State's efforts toward reaching the objectives contained in the Projected Program Activities. Data in these State Annual Reports provide the major confirmation that Federal funds are correctly matched and expended. The State reports give substantial evidence of achievement in programs and provide a basis for evaluating progress.

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE SYSTEM

Responsibility for the administration of vocational education in the States rests with State boards for vocational education. In all but five States, the State board of education serves as the State board for vocational education. In Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Washington, and Wisconsin, a separate State board for vocational education has been empowered by the State legislature to administer the vocational education program. State boards range in number of members from three to twenty-one persons. The State Superintendent serves as the executive officer for the State board in all States but Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Washington, and Wisconsin, where the State Director of Vocational Education serves in that capacity.

As vocational education continues to expand, effective leadership must be provided at all levels of the program. Progress in vocational education in the States is in direct proportion to the degree of statewide leadership available to effect changes and direct concerted efforts to improve programs. The State agency exerts a strong influence on change, by either stimulating or restraining it.

A major trend developing in the States has been for State personnel to place more emphasis on planning and consultative services. Many States are making changes in their organizational structure to assign personnel by function rather than by traditional occupational categories. Such functions may be grouped in divisions relating to administrative activities, program planning and evaluation, program operation, and supporting services.

More efficient organizations and additional staff members are required in order to maintain and improve quality in programs. The current shortage of qualified professional personnel reduces the effectiveness of programs and retards progress. Federal and State efforts are being made to overcome the shortage by means consisting of conferences, workshops, and institutions for inservice training to upgrade personnel.

Many States effected changes to improve and strengthen administration of programs. Arkansas reorganized its State staff, reducing ten divisions to seven. Colorado implemented a Division of Program Services, which had the primary function of providing supportive services to the occupational divisions. The Colorado General Assembly established a State system of community and technical colleges and a State Board for Community Colleges and Occupational Education during the year. Delaware reorganized into five divisions. Michigan added the new positions of deputy state director of vocational education, consultant for special needs, and consultant for occupational home economics. As a result of one study, Missouri increased its appropriations by $2 million. New Mexico reported that legislation passed during the year required school districts to merge and form area vocational school districts. New York reported legislation passed permitting use of Federal funds for construction. A leadership development program was established in Ohio that included workshop experience coupled with a year of internship on the job as directors and supervisors of vocational education. Texas gave major attention to activities relating to strengthening local administration and supervision.

DECENTRALIZATION

The Associate Commissioner for Adult, Vocational, and Library Programs, Office of Education, delegated major responsibilities for State Plan review and approval in 1967 to the nine regional offices of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. The change was made to bring about more efficient administration of State grant vocational education programs. More timely review and support of State program operations is also anticipated.

This major administrative change assigned most of the operational responsibilities to the regional offices. The policy determination and program planning and development functions were retained in the Division of Vocational and Technical Education.

STATE ADVISORY COUNCILS

The State Advisory Council, as required by the Vocational Education Act of 1963, includes as members people familiar with the needs of management and labor in the State as well as representatives of higher education. In California, Illinois, Virginia, Washington, Puerto Rico, and Virgin Islands, the State Board for Vocational Education is comprised of the requisite representatives and experienced personnel. All other States have an advisory council in addition to the State board. The total membership of the advisory councils and inclusive State boards numbers 564 persons, ranging in size from 3 to 21 persons. Groups represented include: labor, with 26 members; management - 43; junior colleges - 60; universities - 42; public school administration - 75; State legislature - 5; public employment service - 22; other government agencies - 26; laymen - 67; other organizations - 48.

Advisory councils participated in activities relating to the operation and development of vocational and technical education. The activities covered analyses of manpower needs and job opportunities, long-range planning, recommending program priorities, developing legislative proposals, planning area vocational school facilities, evaluating program accomplishments, and advising on services to be provided by the State staff.

In addition to the State advisory council, special advisory committees are extensively used at the State and local levels. Many States have consulting committees for each of the seven occupational areas in vocational education programs. These committees are helpful in keeping the divisions of vocational education alert to training needs encountered by management and labor from day to day and in updating curriculums, equipment, and materials.

The use of local advisory committees, either comprehensive or special service, for assistance in conducting vocational education programs has become common practice in most States. These committees contribute greatly to the progress of vocational programs by identifying needs for training, coordinating programs, keeping instructional content current with actual practices in business and industry, recruiting teachers, placing graduates, and assisting public relations. In some States, the State board requires examination and approval of a vocational program by the local advisory committee concerned.

Much progress has been made in carrying out the provisions of Section 5(a) (4) of the Vocational Education Act of 1963, which relates to the working relationships with the U.S. Employment Service. A joint employment-vocational education liaison committee, through monthly meetings, has resolved many operating problems in the shared responsibility for implementing the legislation relating to manpower information. As a result, closer cooperation was stimulated at the State and local levels, reflected in reports that more job market information is available for use in planning vocational education programs.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

On November 22, 1966, the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare appointed an Advisory Council on Vocational Education. The Council was authorized by the Vocational Education Act of 1963. In accordance with the act, the Council was charged with the responsibility of reviewing and evaluating the administration and status of current national vocational and technical education programs and to make a report of its findings and recommendations.

The Advisory Council on Vocational Education consisted of the following members:

Martin Essex, Chairman
Columbus, Ohio

Rupert N. Evans
Urbana, Ill.

James T. Harris
New York, N.Y.

Malcolm G. Hunt
Santa Fe, N.M.

John W. Letson
Atlanta, Ga.

Garth L. Mangum
Washington, D.C.

Lela O'Toole
Stillwater, Okla.

Charles W. Patrick
San Diego, Calif.

Otto Pragan
Washington, D.C.

Leonard H. Rosenberg
Baltimore, Md.

G. Vanney Stewart
Huntsville, Tex.

Don M. Thomas
Detroit, Mich.

Melvin L. Barlow, Director, Administrative Staff
George Champion, Assistant Director, Administrative Staff

THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The National Advisory Committee is composed of--

Persons Familiar With Administration of State and Local Vocational Education Programs:

J. W. Edgar	Austin, Tex.
Alton D. Lee	Washington, D.C.
William G. Loomis	Salem, Oreg.

Others With Special Knowledge, Experience, or Qualifications With Respect to Vocational Education:

Paul F. Johnston	Des Moines, Iowa
J. W. Letson	Atlanta, Ga.
Dr. Julius Adams Stratton	New York, N.Y.

Persons Representative of the General Public:

Mary Bingham	Louisville, Ky.
Whitney Young	New York, N.Y.

Persons Representative of Management:

Ralph Bessee	Cleveland, Ohio
Fred M. Betz, Sr.	Lamar, Colo.

Persons Representative of Labor:

Finlay C. Allan	Washington, D.C.
Nelson Jack Edwards	Detroit, Mich.

Representatives of U.S. Government Departments:

Agriculture - Dr. Alfred L. Edwards
Commerce - James Collins
Labor - Stanley Ruttenberg

The National Advisory Committee on Vocational Education, established in the Office of Education, advises the Commissioner of Education on regulations, policies, and procedures arising in the administration of the Vocational Education Act of 1963. The recommendations of the Committee have helped to shape administrative policies and to orient program efforts toward national priorities since 1963.

COOPERATION WITH OTHER AGENCIES AT THE STATE LEVEL

Cooperative efforts among State agencies increased during the year. Alabama reported that excellent working relationships existed with other State agencies, particularly with the State Employment Service and the industrial development board. The Division of Vocational Education has the support of the Alabama Chamber of Commerce. In Alaska, the Department of Public Safety and the Division of Vocational Education worked together to develop a seminar on public safety. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources, the University of Alaska, the Alaska Division of Vocational Education, and the U.S. Bureau of Indian Affairs cooperated to offer a sawmill operator's program for the interior of the State. Nevada conducted public service programs to upgrade State Highway Department personnel in cooperation with that department and a class to train visiting homemakers in cooperation with the State welfare division. New York reported active participation by selected staff personnel on the State coordinating committee to provide cooperative area manpower planning systems (CAMPS). The committee activities offer an opportunity to have a more thorough exchange of information and a more orderly development of manpower policies and programs in which many different agencies at Federal, State, and local levels are engaged.

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE EFFORTS

Continued emphasis is being placed on the maintenance and expansion of relationships with the various trade associations. The purpose of this development is to inform representatives of trade associations and their members concerning the new developments in vocational and technical education, enabling them to share in the planning and implementation of programs of vocational and technical education which will serve their members and others in need of training.

The U.S. Office of Education continued relationships with 85 trades associations. OE staff members have assisted the Electronic Industries Association in planning and developing programs to prepare 125,000 color television maintenance workers. A close relationship has been maintained with associations and organizations in the coal industry to develop training programs to prepare several thousand highly skilled employees. The Division of Vocational and Technical Education has worked with the United Mine Workers, the National Coal Institute, and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association. As a result of this cooperation, many programs of vocational and technical education have been launched in the coal-producing States.

The Division is cooperating with many associations in the field of agriculture in a major study to determine the number and types of employees needed in the agri-business field. By working with the Farm and Industrial Equipment Institute, programs of vocational and technical education have been launched in 90 different institutions to prepare employees for this field. State vocational staffs and representatives of this association have developed more than 40 State committees to implement these programs. Close relationships have been maintained with the National School Boards Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, and many similar associations.

The Division of Vocational and Technical Education continued a close working relationship with many of the large business and industrial firms in the Nation. Representatives of these firms served on advisory committees to the Division and assisted with financial support of youth organizations in vocational and technical education. Several hundreds of the largest industrial corporations in the Nation have taken an active part in vocational education activities in connection with youth organizations.

The Division has continued to maintain a close working relationship with many national and international government agencies. These have included the U.S. Departments of Labor, Agriculture, and Commerce. Much assistance has been provided by these departments to vocational education by making available information on employment opportunities, by the development of educational materials, and by providing professional and consultative assistance. The Division played an active role in planning and conducting the National Outlook Conference on Rural Youth which was called by the President of the United States.

INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

In fiscal year 1967, representatives of 47 nations visited staff members of the Division of Vocational and Technical Education. Informed about new developments in vocational and technical education in the United States, foreign visitors were assisted in the evaluation of plans being made for the improvement and development of vocational and technical education programs in their countries. Assistance was given in connection with the planning of itineraries for visitors so they could observe some of the training programs in operation in the States.

Members of the Division served as consultants to international agencies such as the International Labour Organisation, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and UNESCO. Assistance was given in the recruitment of vocational education instructors and administrators for overseas assignment. Counsel was given to these agencies in planning, developing, and evaluating vocational education programs overseas. Agricultural and labor attaches who were being sent to other nations were briefed on new developments in vocational and technical education. Staff members assisted the Food and Agriculture Organization with planning and conducting a youth seminar in Iowa and with an international meeting of youth at the World's Fair in Canada.

PLANNING, PROGRAMMING, AND BUDGETING

Much progress was made in vocational education during 1967; but, in spite of many advances, much remains to be done. Many students not now enrolled in vocational programs should be served, and many students enrolled should be served more adequately. Vocational educators are recognizing that new and improved procedures and techniques for planning and developing programs must be implemented. Systematic approaches must be developed to assist vocational educators in defining problems, designing instructional programs, allocating resources, and evaluating results.

Of the available alternatives for effecting many of the changes required in vocational education, the implementation of planning, programming, and budgeting systems (PPBS) in the States offers a high potential for immediate success. Of the various weaknesses in present approaches to program planning and development by local, State, and Federal educational agencies, the major ones are the failures to work toward specific and measurable objectives, to consider alternative programs, and to provide functional evaluation.

Planning, programming, and budgeting systems are being developed and implemented in all Federal agencies under a Presidential directive. The U.S. Office of Education, recognizing that many States would be implementing similar systems, took steps to provide national leadership in this area during the year. In the summer of 1967, a National Seminar on Program Planning, Budgeting and Evaluation in vocational-technical education was held at the University of Maryland under contract with the Office of Education.

The participants and consultants included over 50 persons from State Departments of Education, regional offices, research centers, universities, and the U.S. Office.

State reports indicate that many States are taking positive steps in the area of PPBS. The U.S. Office is also planning additional national programs in this area. Collectively, these Federal and State efforts will result in developing and testing more systematic planning, programming, and budgeting procedures and techniques at all levels of vocational education.

PPBS assists local, State, and Federal decision-makers in vocational education in relating the cost to the accomplishment of program objectives, and in rationally weighing alternate procedures and techniques. PPBS permits program planners to analyze the total potential structures for all levels and areas of vocational education in terms of goals and objectives. This technique also structures and protects the resources and financial requirements over an extended period of time--usually 3 to 5 years. All of this enables vocational educators to focus on the outputs of programs--what is being accomplished, for whom, at what cost, and over what period of time. Outputs are then considered in terms of the inputs--the plan, the instructional process, and the resources.

EVALUATION

Continuous increases have been recorded in State and local expenditures and enrollments through the years, including fiscal year 1967. Such increases show evidence of increasing State and local recognition of the importance of vocational education and the catalytic influence of Federal expenditures. Steadily increasing enrollments and expenditures also point up a growing awareness on the part of the Congress, educators, school boards, and others, of the potential vocational education offers in meeting the public's educational needs. The magnitude of public vocational education in 1967 is in part reflected in the combined Federal, State, and local expenditures, totaling over 1 billion dollars, and a total enrollment of over 7 million students.

As is usually the case with any program or activity involving large sums of money and numbers of people, program decision-makers at all educational and governmental levels are being asked to render a high degree of accountability. To meet this demand, vocational educators are having to increase significantly their evaluative efforts. Increasing the scope and depth of program evaluation is proving to be a difficult task in many instances.

Local, State, and Federal vocational educators are finding that a realistic determination of program effectiveness depends upon the combined efforts and resources of all. Each agency is attempting to answer questions such as:

- How many students were trained?
- At what school levels and in what broad occupational areas did the training take place?
- How many and what types of resources were expended?
- How many "students with special needs" were served?
- What was the scope and effectiveness of the ancillary service provided--especially in guidance and counseling, curriculum development, and teacher education and training?
- How well and in what ways were research and facility development supported?

Meanwhile, vocational educators across the Nation are becoming more aware that the answers to questions such as these are not enough. Data obtained from responses to these and related questions are not adequate for planning programs to meet some of the major problems plaguing society, on which vocational education could and should provide more impact. Solutions must be provided in addressing problems such as those involving high school dropouts, unemployed and underemployed youths and adults, urban and rural poverty, big city difficulties, and rapid technological changes.

In spite of shortcomings, many States are reporting progress in attempting to determine program effectiveness. Essential to progress in program evaluation is the development of more functional information systems at the State and local levels. Considerable data not now on hand must be made available to plan, develop, implement, and evaluate programs. Continuous assessment of program effectiveness is required if vocational education is to meet rapid, continuous changes in program requirements.

Educational data retrieval and processing, for the most part, are still in their infancy and must become more sophisticated. The state of the art is improving in some State departments and local agencies. Closer cooperation between State and local and State and Federal agencies is required. Equally important to the development of more sophisticated data systems in vocational education is the development of a better understanding of individual and mutual needs and the exchange of data among the respective agencies.

State programs are evaluated annually in terms of needs and objectives expressed or implied in States' Projected Program Activities, and accomplishments reported in States' Descriptive and Statistical Reports. Although progress has been made, these documents and the procedures associated with them have not yet reached their full planning and evaluation potential. Perhaps the greatest gaps in this planning-evaluation process are the general lack of valid qualitative data and the discrepancies between projected activities and the accomplishments.

Various evaluative tools, techniques, criteria, and administrative procedures are being developed and tested in the States. Supervisors are making on-site visitations to local programs in order to determine program direction and emphasis as well as the extent to which standards are being met. Self-evaluation instruments and guidelines are being implemented to permit teachers and local agencies to evaluate their programs. State and local administrators and supervisors, advisory committees, and local staffs are conducting evaluation conferences and workshops. Staff are being employed who have direct responsibility for evaluation. Questionnaires, surveys, and check-lists are being used.

The scope and depth of evaluation in vocational education has expanded and improved. More representative and direct involvement of the business and industrial community, local staff, and parents and students has been effected. The increased involvement is predicated largely on the growing recognition of the necessity for hard data relative to the products of the programs: the graduates and dropouts.

In the final analysis, the success or failure of a program must be measured in terms of the quality and quantity of the students trained, when compared to the program goals and objectives. Also, in view of the fact that public education always functions with limited funds, close attention must be paid to the efficiency with which the programs operate. Optimum program planning and development for vocational education depend on effective evaluation.

Many States are engaged in evaluation activities and projects. In California a 2-year project under a $400,000 contract was designed to develop program directions and guidelines for the next 20 to 30 years. Connecticut reported that guidelines have been cooperatively developed and used by teachers in reviewing and evaluating programs. Visits were made by supervisory personnel in that State to schools to examine curriculum and use of equipment.

Continued emphasis was placed on evaluation in Florida. The County Program Planning Guide was used for reporting county plans for vocational-technical education. The instrument was useful in gathering qualitative data needed for program planning and budgeting. Standards for postsecondary vocational-technical schools and programs, exclusive of those in junior colleges, were developed jointly by the Division of Vocational, Technical, and Adult Education, and the Division of Teacher Education.

Illinois reorganized its Division of Vocational Education to facilitate a number of objectives, one of which was to encourage the development of evaluation. The evaluation unit consisted of a coordinator and a consultant. Louisiana reported that one of the major functions of its Vocational Research and Development Coordinating Unit is evaluation.

The University of Georgia conducted three research projects during the year: the development and implementation of an evaluation system and accreditation plan for Georgia's area vocational-technical school; evaluation of pilot projects and cooperative occupational home economics education in eight Georgia schools; and evaluation of vocational home economics programs in terms of the effectiveness of both full- and part-time homemakers. Trade and industrial education evaluated area school counselor programs during the year.

Mississippi developed an instrument for self-evaluation through a series of meetings throughout the State. These instruments were discussed and then distributed to the vocational school administrators, who were requested to organize a committee composed of the school administrator, the guidance counselor, and the vocational teachers. This committee was to evaluate its own program using the self-evaluation instrument provided by the State office. Each school submitted one copy of this evaluation report to the RCU at Mississippi State University for analysis. Also, the Mississippi Vocational Division cooperated with the California Research Center in a self-evaluation of the Division.

Virginia reported that the major instrument of evaluation continues to be the follow-up report on the placement of graduates from health, technical, and trade and industrial programs. Plans are underway to operate this evaluation in industrial education to include new techniques for evaluating such areas as teaching functions of administrators and guidance counselors, the effectiveness of teaching materials, and the cost and quality of programs.

Pennsylvania State staff participated in a field test of evaluative criteria for "Self-Evaluation of the Administration of Vocational Education." Colorado reported that increased emphasis has been given to the use of advisory councils in planning and directing local programs. Wisconsin indicated that State and local advisory councils are vital to efficient functioning of vocational-technical education and that quality of instructors is maintained through a continuing evaluation program. Follow-up studies showed a high percentage of employment of graduates of full-time postsecondary programs in Wisconsin.

Oregon reported that State staff members have continued to assist local education agencies in evaluating their vocational programs by making supervisory visits, reviewing curriculum plans and course outlines, developing policy and standard guides, and assisting in developing formal criteria for self-evaluations. Administrators are being encouraged to review the goals and objectives of vocational programs so that these goals may be used as standards for measuring the success of vocational education offerings. In addition, advisory committees continue to be used for evaluating the local education agencies in Oregon.

Also developed in Oregon were techniques and procedures for assisting local operating districts in making a self-evaluation of the vocational education effort and programs offered. The evaluation procedure provides for assessment of the on-going program, as well as a follow-up of students on a 1-year and a 5-year basis. Included in the follow-up procedures are instruments and techniques for assessing the capabilities of graduates in terms of job satisfaction and employer satisfaction. Pilot self-evaluation procedure testing programs were carried out at four secondary schools, and plans were made to pilot test the procedures at three community colleges in Oregon prior to final revision and refinement of the self-evaluation procedure.

Chapter V:

NEEDS AND PROJECTIONS

CHAPTER V: NEEDS AND PROJECTIONS

Vocational educators are analyzing current and projected changes in manpower requirements and educational needs. Resulting conclusions influence States to redirect or restructure many current programs and to set new goals and priorities for future program emphasis. Increasing attention is being given to students with special needs; to those youths whom schools have failed (dropouts and the unmotivated underachievers who are potential dropouts); to the vast numbers of youths who will not likely graduate from college and who usually are enrolled in the general curriculum in high school; and to adults or out-of-school youths who require retraining, upgrading, or refresher programs for job security or advancement.

Technological advances, labor mobility, population trends, and continually changing job requirements have created serious gaps in the work force. Significant changes have occurred in the nature of work performed. Old jobs are disappearing or being altered; new ones are emerging. Relocation of industry and shifts in demands for highly trained workers have increasingly occurred; demands for untrained minds and physical strength have diminished.

The continuous social and economic growth and development of the Nation depend greatly on the States' ability to cope with these and similar manpower problems. One of the chief causes of current domestic problems is the failure of education to keep pace with technological and social changes. A major failure of public education has been its inability to provide an adequate number of relevant vocational education programs.

MANPOWER REQUIREMENTS

In making any determinations as to future needs, there are two main considerations:

(1) the future manpower needs of the economy, and
(2) the future manpower supply.

In addition, the formulation of predictions rests on certain assumptions; for example, continued high levels of economic activity and employment over a long period of time, maintenance of a large defense program, continued scientific and technological advances.

It should be noted that job opportunities depend on net growth and replacement. In rapidly expanding occupations employing mainly young men with anticipation of long working lives, growth in the occupation will be the principal source of jobs. On the other hand, replacement needs will be high in occupations with a large proportion of older workers.

Compared with a projected 20 percent increase in total employment over the next decade, employment in government, services, and contract construction industries will grow much faster. Although employment in manufacturing is expected to grow only half as fast as total employment, this sector of the economy will continue to employ the greatest number of workers.

Recent developments in the fields of education, manpower, health, and welfare have intensified the demand for services of all kinds. These and other factors, such as technological inventions, have resulted in different growth rates among industries and changes in occupational requirements within those industries. In general, employment growth is expected to be faster among occupations requiring extended education and training for entry. Employment in professional and related occupations will show the fastest growth over the next decade--twice that of overall employment.

The completion of a high school education has in most cases become requisite for entry into the world of work. Employers are seeking people with more education because jobs are more complex and require higher levels of skill. Many rapidly growing areas of the clerical, sales, and service fields reflect this trend.

Teaching is the largest profession and, like nursing, represents a major source of employment for women. Men are being encouraged, however, to enter this field, especially at the elementary level. Enrollment in schools and colleges is expected to increase from 53 million in 1965 to 60 million in 1975. To take care of this growth, the Nation's teaching staff will have to increase by about one-third, or 650,000. Nearly three times this number will be needed to fill teaching positions vacated because of retirements and transfers. This may have considerable significance for vocational education in that there will be a great need for training auxiliary educational personnel.

Engineering is the major field of professional employment for men. Scientific and engineering employment is expected to increase at a faster rate than that of the professional group as a whole. The growth rate for scientists will probably be greater than that of engineers. Technicians who assist engineers and scientists also will increase rapidly in number.

Continued growth in employment is likely among paramedical workers in the health field. Persons in these occupations assist scarce professional workers in performing the more routine aspects of their work. Educational requirements in these occupations are less extensive than those for entrance into the professional health occupations. Yet, in both areas, the supply of workers will have to be expanded greatly to meet health manpower requirements.

For many years, the demand for people in the "helping" professions--counselors, social workers, librarians, and others--has exceeded the available supply. Recently passed social welfare, education, and manpower legislation heightens the demand for their services. The result is that opportunities for work in these fields are virtually unlimited for qualified people.

In the area of office occupations, technological advances, especially the use of computers, have tended to modify the nature of the work of office machine operators, and have created new operations such as those performed by electronic data processing equipment personnel. Employment in these fields is growing faster than among the traditional clerical occupations.

Employment trends among managers and proprietors have followed the longrun shift from small to large business organizations. Many independently run retail shops and firms have been replaced by chainstores and complex corporations. Thus, the requirements for salaried managers and officials have far outpaced the need for self-employed proprietors who, in fact, have been declining in number. Many thousands of job opportunities will be available for college-trained people in fields such as advertising, banking, and hotel and restaurant management, as well as in occupations such as industrial purchasing agent and industrial traffic manager.

About 5 million persons are employed in sales occupations. In the 1965-75 period, employment in this occupational group may rise 25 percent to around 6 million workers. Most of this growth is likely to occur in occupations outside the retail field, among real estate salesmen, insurance agents, manufacturer's salesmen, and others.

Service occupations require diverse levels of education and skill. The service industry includes day-workers, babysitters, waiters, countergirls, policemen, and firemen. The greatest growth anticipated is among service workers outside of private households, mainly protective service workers, food-service workers, and hospital attendants. In addition, because of the size of the service industry, replacement needs will create openings for 3 million persons in the next decade. Service jobs requiring higher levels of education will account for most of the projected 3 million new openings.

Requirements for skilled workers will rise by nearly one-fourth between 1965 and 1975 from about 9 million to nearly 11½ million. Of the 4 million job openings anticipated, slightly over one-half will result from growth in the field. Job opportunities will vary greatly among the skilled occupations that make up this group. For example, despite the small employment growth anticipated for carpenters, the greatest number of jobs will be found in this occupation, mainly because of its size and high replacement needs. On the other hand, business machine servicemen, a relatively small occupation, is likely to grow very rapidly. Yet this occupation will offer relatively few employment opportunities.

The growth rate anticipated for semi-skilled workers, including factory workers and motor vehicle operators, will be very low between 1965 and 1975. However, since this is the largest occupational group and replacement needs are high, approximately 4 million job opportunities will be available. Drivers and deliverymen account for roughly one out of every five semi-skilled workers; employment of truckdrivers is expected to grow between 1965 and 1975, offering many opportunities for young men seeking to enter the work force.

Even among unskilled workers, an occupational group which is not expected to increase at all during the next decade, approximately ½ million jobs will need to be filled to replace workers who retire or die.

In projecting manpower requirements, the future manpower supply--the human resources that will be available--must be considered, as well as the future manpower needs. The labor force, likely to reach a total of 92 million people by 1975, will increase more rapidly than our population during the next decade.

The rising proportion of women who work outside the home will continue to be a major factor (along with the growth in the number of young workers) contributing to the anticipated increase in the labor force. By 1975, women will account for about 36 percent of all workers, compared with 34 percent today. The highest proportion of working women is found in the 45-54 age group. Slightly over 50 percent of all women in that age group were working in 1965, and almost 60 percent are expected to be working in 1975. About 50 percent of all women between the ages of 20 and 24 will be in the labor force by 1975.

Young workers will also have a great impact on the labor force. By 1975, one-fourth of all persons between the ages of 16 and 25 will be in the labor force (including the Armed Forces), compared with fewer than one-fifth some 20 years earlier. Thus, the economy will be required to absorb increasing numbers of young persons who must be trained to meet technological and other changes anticipated over the next decade.

The prime working age group (24-34) will increase twice as fast as the labor force between 1965 and 1975. Workers in this age group have been in relatively short supply for many years and have actually declined by about 750,000 between 1955 and 1965. The anticipated increase in their numbers will help to alleviate the shortages of well-qualified workers in many occupations.

The workers who will be entering the labor force in the next decade will have need for more years of schooling than their predecessors--more of them will have completed high school, more will have gone to college; and a smaller proportion will be high school dropouts. Nevertheless, if trends continue, more than a quarter of the new entrants into the labor force will have less than a high school education.

Young people, generally lacking relevant work experience, often have difficulties entering the labor force. In addition, they face competition for jobs from persons who are better educated. Dropouts, of course, are hit the hardest.

Aside from the loss of earnings experienced over their lifetime, poorly educated workers will not share as fully in the collateral benefits, such as cultural enrichment, a satisfying way of life both as workers and as responsible citizens, and other intangible social advantages.

PROJECTED ENROLLMENTS AND EXPENDITURES

Enrollments in vocational-technical education programs continue to rise each year. Since the enactment of the Vocational Education Act of 1963, there has been an accelerating rate of increase in vocational enrollments, from an annual growth of 349,000 in 1964 to almost 1 million in 1967.

The total enrollment reached 7,047,501 in 1967, thus exceeding the projected enrollment by almost 168,000. In view of this rapid rise, figures projected to 1970 have been revised upward from 9.6 million to 10.6 million. (See Table M) The long-range projection for 1975 still remains at 14 million, unless marked changes occur in the economy.

Total expenditures for vocational-technical education during the year were $1,004,133,000. This figure, while surpassing most expectations, reflects recognition of outstanding needs. Using the total enrollments and expenditures for 1967 as a base, and considering the upward revision of projected enrollment figures for 1970, one may project that total expenditures in vocational education will reach $1,521,448,500 in 1970 and $2,002,000,000 by 1975. This also assumes that the projected enrollment for 1975 remains at 14,000,000 students.

Increased enrollments and expenditures will assist vocational educators to meet more realistically the manpower training requirements of the economy and the vocational education needs of youth and adults. Of primary importance is the need to expand programs to meet the requirements of students not now served, or served inadequately, as in the case of students with special needs. Program expansion and emphasis will likely focus on providing earlier exploratory work-experience opportunities, more and better postsecondary options and services, and more flexible and relevant adult opportunities for retraining and upgrading.

TABLE M

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED ENROLLMENTS, FISCAL YEARS 1967, 1970, and 1975

	TOTALS	SECONDARY	POST SECONDARY	ADULT	SPECIAL NEEDS
1967:					
Enrollment	7,047,501	3,532,823	499,906	2,941,109	73,663
Percent	100.0	50.1	7.1	41.7	1.1
1970:					
Enrollment	10,639,500	5,000,000	850,000	4,189,500	600,000
Percent	100.0	47.0	8.0	39.4	5.6
1975:					
Enrollment	14,000,000	5,500,000	1,250,000	6,500,000	750,000
Percent	100.0	39.3	8.9	46.4	5.4

STAFFING REQUIREMENTS

One of the most vital needs at all levels of vocational education is in the general area of recruitment, training, and retention of well qualified teachers, administrators, and other ancillary personnel. It is estimated that by 1970 almost 5,000 administrators, supervisors, specialists, teacher trainers, and other support staff members will be required at the local level. To overcome shortages of qualified personnel in these areas, State and local educational agencies will need to take steps to assure adequate salaries and benefits, recruitment policies and procedures, inservice and preservice training, opportunities for advancement, and retirement plans. Table N shows the projected numbers of ancillary personnel by 1970 and 1975.

Judging from the percentage increase expected, youth specialists and guidance specialists are two of the more critical shortage areas on State staffs. The fact that 12 percent more directors and supervisors will be needed by 1970 is also significant, especially considering the importance of administration in planning and developing comprehensive, flexible programs at both the State and local levels. However, all areas of administration and support staff are in need of new staff, and the future progress of vocational education will likely be impeded unless these shortages are overcome.

It is estimated that 33 percent more teachers will be needed in 1970 than were available in 1967. (See Table O) Critical shortages of teachers exist in some program areas. The area requiring the greatest number of new teachers is that of special needs. Recruitment and retention of teachers in this important segment of vocational education have been restricted because of problems such as poor working conditions, insufficient funding, inadequate inservice and preservice training opportunities, and inappropriate program planning and administration. States are taking action to facilitate the alleviation of such problems.

TABLE N

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED NUMBERS OF STATE AND LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE AND OTHER ANCILLARY PERSONNEL IN VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION, FISCAL YEARS 1966, 1970, and 1975

Personnel	1966	1970	1975
STATE LEVEL			
Directors or Supervisors	378	425	530
Assistant Directors or Supervisors	420	470	650
Area Supervisors	257	460	740
Youth Specialists	32	90	145
Teacher Trainers	160	68	90
Itinerant Teachers	182	210	235
Research Specialists	59	70	90
Guidance Specialists	46	85	95
Curriculum Specialists	79	70	90
Work-Study	33	-	-
Other	125	150	200
Sub-Total	1,771	2,098	2,865
Teacher Trainers (Institutions)	2,145	2,640	3,150
Total State	3,916	4,738	6,015
LOCAL LEVEL			
Directors or Supervisors	3,080	3,950	5,675
Guidance Specialists	1,009	1,050	1,200
Curriculum Specialists	123	160	200
Work-Study	607	-	-
Other	317	350	450
Total Local	5,136	5,510	7,525
Total State and Local	9,052	10,248	13,540

TABLE O

ACTUAL AND PROJECTED NUMBERS OF TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION, FISCAL YEARS 1966, 1967, 1970, and 1975

	1966	1967	1970	1975
Total (unduplicated)	124,042	132,581	176,900	257,900
Total (total number of positions filled, full- and part-time)	144,994	153,404	217,300	316,800
Secondary	65,801	69,468	94,300	137,500
Postsecondary	19,193	22,625	32,400	47,200
Adult	58,701	59,281	87,600	127,700
Special Needs	1,299	2,030	3,000	4,400

Postsecondary teachers are the group with the second highest number of shortages, requiring 69 percent more by 1970. This shortage coincides with the increasing emphasis on postsecondary programs by the Congress as expressed in the Vocational Education Act of 1963. Many States are expanding programs at this level to meet the rapidly increasing need for technicians, particularly in the health occupations and technical education areas.

FACILITIES REQUIREMENTS

The availability of adequate vocational education facilities to meet current and projected program needs continues to be a major challenge to vocational educators in the expansion and development of programs. It appears, from data available, that this is a long-range problem that will not be corrected in the near future.

During fiscal year 1967 the construction effort by States resulted in 389 projects being funded, with total expenditures of 196 million dollars. This effort, while impressive, has not resulted in reducing past deficiencies substantially or in meeting future needs.

The projections for fiscal year 1968 show that the 344 building projects planned will provide 81,000 of the 368,000 training stations required, or 22 percent of the estimated need. The same picture is presented by estimates for fiscal year 1969, which show 320 planned projects providing 80,000 of the estimated 367,000 training stations needed, or again 22 percent of the need. The projections for fiscal year 1970 disclose an estimated 306 projects planned, comprising again about 80,000 of the 462,500 training stations needed, or 17 percent of the annual requirement. Thus, the annual deficit will amount to 287,000 training stations in 1968 and 1969, and 382,000 in 1970.

The seriousness of the situation is compounded by rising construction and equipment costs. In addition, changes in direction, now under discussion for proposed legislation, indicate even greater investment in facilities will be required to serve people not now being adequately served; e.g., the physically handicapped. Educators are faced with the challenge of providing vocational-technical education for all persons who need and can benefit from such education while space is not yet adequate to house all required programs.

RURAL-URBAN NEEDS

State and Federal governmental agencies are agreed that the crises in rural and urban America are becoming increasingly related and inseparable. The problems of the farms and small communities of America immediately affect the balance of education and welfare in the major cities. Creative solutions to urban problems cannot be achieved without attention to the unmet needs and undeveloped resources of the rural areas.

Migration of youths and adults from rural to urban areas has continued during the past decade. Although the size of the influx has slackened somewhat in recent years, many people have moved into the cities without adequate training for urban employment in industry and services, thus complicating the already acute problems of the cities and their ghettoes as well as the problems of vocational educators.

The national welfare is not served, as has been observed, by crowding 70 percent of our people into 1 percent of our land. Educational and employment opportunities in rural America must be such as to hold people already there and, hopefully, to attract others from the crowded cities. There is much promise in the recent tendency of industry to establish new and expensive plants outside large metropolitan areas. If industry is to be encouraged in such investments, vocational education must help to provide the skilled labor force needed in new rural industry. The development of area vocational schools, with offerings in office, technical, trade and industrial education, as well as agricultural education, has helped to broaden the educational base of our rural population. Much remains to be done if vocational education is to serve the present economic needs of rural America, where from 1950 to 1965 new machines and new methods increased farm output by 45 percent, and at the same time, reduced farm employment by 45 percent. Vocational education and its allied services must take the lead in preparing people for improved opportunities in industrial, service, and recreation occupations in the rural areas.

The metropolitan areas, usually responsible for more students, many of them with extensive special needs, often receive a lesser share of State and Federal funds. The percentage of students dropping out of school, especially among minority groups, is particularly high in the cities. At the same time, the cities offer greater opportunities in the new industries created by improved technology and social services. Vocational education must do more to encourage potential dropouts to prepare themselves for the jobs ahead. The metropolitan areas must have increased funds and a greater variety of educational structures in order to meet the manifold remedial needs of their many disadvantaged students and to make their education responsive to the pressures of the complex worlds around them.

UNEMPLOYED YOUTHS

The unemployed of any age represent a serious waste of human resources. Unemployment in the 16-21 age group presents a critical problem, for this is the age when initial entry into the world of work is usually attempted. Unfortunately, of the unemployed actively seeking full-time work, the largest percentage of individuals falls in the 16 to 21 age group. Two years ago, the number of jobless youths between 16 and 21 stood at 3/4 million. In 4 years, if present trends persist, the figure will be more than doubled.

Vocational education programs are being planned and developed by States to attack this unemployment problem in three major ways: by trying to attract more students into secondary vocational programs, by trying to increase the holding power of vocational programs, and by providing more opportunities for dropouts to return for training and for non-vocational high school graduates and qualified dropouts to enter postsecondary programs. Only about 10 to 12 percent of occupations require a college degree, and almost all other jobs require some preparatory occupational training. It becomes incumbent upon public education, then, to meet the vocational education needs of the vast majority of youth not now served if the high unemployment rate in the 16-21 age group is to be lowered significantly.

DROPOUTS

The causes of unemployment are many; perhaps the most serious is inadequate education. More than 1 million students drop out of school each year. Of the students now in fifth grade, approximately 80 percent will not complete college, about 3 percent will not enter ninth grade, 15 percent will not enter eleventh grade, approximately 28 percent will not graduate from high school, and about 60 percent will not enter college.[1]

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[1] Digest of Educational Statistics, 1967, U.S. Office of Education

Although dropout rates have been decreasing steadily, they have not been reduced sufficiently in light of the large numbers involved. Of the 3.8 million youths enrolled in the ninth grade in 1967, only about 2.9 million are expected to graduate from high school. Vocational education can have a tremendous impact on the dropout problem. States continue to allocate resources and work toward providing more relevant vocational programs as a principal means of holding young people in school until graduation.

Vocational educators are aware that dropouts are often relegated to a lifetime of work which is neither challenging nor appealing--let alone sufficiently rewarding. Engaging all youth in challenging and meaningful occupational education would prove invaluable in increasing the holding power of schools and in equipping youths with the vocational and general education to enter and succeed in the economic and social mainstream of America.

WORK-STUDY PROGRAMS

Work-study programs have provided powerful incentives for needy and underachieving students to remain in school. All the States have participated in these programs. Their reports indicate the need for additional funds to provide work opportunity for more students who must have this type of assistance in order to enter or continue their vocational education. Apart from the financial benefits, work experience is necessary for all students at the secondary level if these youths are to be prepared adequately to assume productive, meaningful, adult roles. For many students, the sense of satisfaction derived from their performance and productivity in work experience activities motivates them to continue their education. Work experience has been more valuable when the experiences have been related to the students' programs of study, which has been the tendency in about 2 out of 3 cases in the program.

Educators and employers are cooperating in an effort to grant credit toward graduation for work experience. The work-study program has proved a valuable addition to on-going cooperative programs in vocational education. The cooperative programs are an integral part of a program of study, whereas the work-study experiences may or may not be related to a student's vocational program. Together, the work-study and cooperative programs are providing many youngsters with work experience opportunities which will do much to equip them for subsequent work roles.

EXPLORATORY OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION

States are becoming increasingly aware of the need to provide exploratory occupational education opportunities to youth at an earlier age than now usually provided. Many boys and girls enrolled in public junior high schools have little knowledge about the world of work. As a consequence, such youngsters are ill-equipped to make wise choices in course offerings in high school. Career aspirations are often limited to those occupations in which parents and relatives engage or influence the youths to pursue.

Vocational educators and others involved in educational decision-making are beginning to plan and develop programs of occupational education which will provide junior high students with opportunities to gain an appreciation for the dignity of work, and to become more aware of career options, opportunities, and requirements. Some schools have already taken steps to integrate occupational and general education more closely. General education is seen as an outgrowth of vocational study, not just a forced addition.

Learning experiences provided center around problem-solving, individual and group projects, role playing, occupational orientation and exploration, and comprehensive guidance and counseling services. Through these early experiences and occupational information, a continuing education program may hopefully be established to bridge the gap between grades six and ten--the time when most dropouts occur. Another likely result of providing occupational education in junior high schools is that a base may be provided for an occupationally-oriented or skill-development program for all students in grades ten to twelve leading to postsecondary on-the-job, or in-school preparation for careers.

STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS

Vocational educators see an urgent need to provide additional programs and services to students with special needs. It is recognized that many students fail to continue their education--sometimes even to begin it--because of disadvantages preventing these students from qualifying for, or benefiting fully from, regular vocational programs.

Progress has been made in almost all States, but the number of students (166,588) now enrolled in programs for persons with special needs is insignificant compared with the number who need remedial or additional services if they are to profit from vocational education programs. Estimates of the percentage of persons with special needs vary from 2 to 25 percent of the population, or from 4 to 50 million people. Even acceptance of the lower estimate points up the seriousness and magnitude of the problem.

CONTINUING VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

Educators continue to be greatly concerned with extending and improving vocational education opportunities for adults. All adults must be afforded ample opportunity to participate in continuing education activities. It is becoming clear that the majority of adults require intermittent upgrading, retraining, and refresher vocational programs if they are to keep pace with today's dynamic economy and technological change.

Vocational education programs of the future will need to be characterized by accessibility, flexible scheduling, orientation to adult needs, and more extensive guidance and counseling services. Adult programs will need to become integral parts of community-centered schools. Adults and out-of-school youths must feel that schools are open to them to meet their continuing needs.

OCCUPATIONAL GUIDANCE AND PLACEMENT

Public education has always been involved in preparing students to enter the adult world of work or an institution of higher education. For the most part, the school's main emphasis has been on academic subjects and on preparing students for college. Guidance and placement services in most schools have also focused primarily on college placement.

As of 1967, about 74 percent of the students who enter the ninth grade graduate from high school. Only about 50 percent of the graduates enter college, and of these only about one-half earn a baccalaureate degree. In light of these facts, State and local vocational agencies need to devote concerted attention to providing secondary students with professional guidance and placement services. Each youth must be assisted in making a successful transition from the formal educational setting to the world of work, or to an institution of higher learning.

The rapid technological advances and complex socio-economic problems continually evolving in this country require the effective utilization of our manpower resources. The proper placement of youths in their initial work roles is imperative to this end. It is generally recognized that public secondary schools are the best equipped institutions in our society to provide the necessary counseling and placement service.

PROGRAM GOALS

Program accomplishments, needs, and priorities at the local, State, and national levels are reflected in the following representative goals for vocational-technical education:

- To provide all secondary school youths, including dropouts, with the general employability and saleable skills necessary for initial job entry
- To make continuous vocational education opportunities for retraining, relearning, and upgrading available to all out-of-school youths and adults
- To provide flexible occupational education programs to meet the continuing interests, needs, and abilities of all individuals and to meet the manpower requirements of the economy
- To effect a closer articulation between general and vocational education
- To establish new relationships between vocational education and other institutions in society to permit optimum program achievement and resource utilization
- To provide effective vocational education programs for all persons with special needs
- To provide ample opportunity for early exploration of the world of work at the elementary and junior high levels
- To plan and implement occupational guidance, counseling, and placement programs for all youths and adults, including follow-up tools and procedures
- To provide cooperative work-study and work-experience programs for secondary school youths
- To develop systematic program planning, budgeting, and evaluation procedures and techniques.

APPENDIXES

APPENDIX A: STATE DIRECTORS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION; EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, STATE BOARDS FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, AUGUST 1967

	State Directors	Executive Officers
Alabama	J. F. Ingram	Ernest Stone
Alaska	Ralph W. Matthews, Acting	Clifford R. Hartman, Acting
Arizona	J. R. Cullison	Sarah Folsom
Arkansas	J. Marion Adams	A. W. Ford
California	Wesley P. Smith	Max Rafferty
Colorado	M. G. Linson	M. G. Linson
Connecticut	Joseph F. Murphy	William J. Sanders
Delaware	Paul M. Hodgson	Kenneth C. Madden
District of Col.	Harold Clark	Benjamin J. Henley, Acting
Florida	Carl W. Proehl	Floyd T. Christian
Georgia	George W. Mulling	Jack P. Nix
Guam	Ivan W. Lasher	Ivan W. Lasher
Hawaii	Albert J. Feirer	Ralph H. Kiyosaki
Idaho	Samuel R. Glenn	D. F. Engelking
Illinois	John A. Beaumont	Ray Page
Indiana	C. E. Highlen	C. E. Highlen
Iowa	Windol L. Wyatt	Paul F. Johnston
Kansas	John E. Snyder	John E. Snyder
Kentucky	Everett P. Hilton	Harry M. Sparks
Louisiana	William E. Johnson	William J. Dodd
Maine	John A. Snell	William T. Logan
Maryland	James L. Reid	James A. Sensenbaugh
Massachusetts	Walter J. Markham	Owen B. Kiernam
Michigan	William F. Pierce, Acting	Ira Polley
Minnesota	S. K. Wick	Duane J. Mattheis
Mississippi	A. P. Fatherree	J. M. Tubb
Missouri	B. W. Robinson	Hubert Wheeler
Montana	Max L. Amberson	Harriet Miller
Nebraska	Cecil E. Stanley	Floyd A. Miller
Nevada	John W. Bunten	Burnell Larson
New Hampshire	Neal D. Andrew	Paul E. Farnum
New Jersey	Robert M. Worthington	Carl L. Marburger
New Mexico	M. G. Hunt	Leonard J. DeLayo
New York	Robert S. Seckendorf	James E. Allen, Jr.
North Carolina	A. G. Bullard	Charles F. Carroll
North Dakota	LeRoy Swenson	M. F. Peterson
Ohio	Byrl R. Shoemaker	Martin W. Essex
Oklahoma	Francis T. Tuttle	Francis T. Tuttle
Oregon	William G. Loomis	Leon P. Minear
Pennsylvania	John W. Struck	A. G. Breidenstine, Acting
Puerto Rico	Maria Socorro Lacot	Angel Quintero Alfaro
Rhode Island	Thomas H. Sandham, Jr.	William P. Robinson, Jr.
South Carolina	R. D. Anderson	Cyril B. Busbee

South Dakota	E. B. Oleson	F. R. Wanek, Acting
Tennessee	Charles M. Dunn	J. Howard Warf
Texas	John R. Guemple	J. W. Edgar
Utah	Mark Nichols	Terrel H. Bell
Vermont	Cola Watson	Daniel G. O'Connor, Acting
Virginia	George L. Sandvig	Woodrow W. Wilkerson
Virgin Islands	Wilburn Smith, Jr.	Arthur A. Richards
Washington	Ernest G. Kramer	Ernest G. Kramer
West Virginia	Fred W. Eberle	Rex M. Smith
Wisconsin	C. L. Greiber	C. L. Greiber
Wyoming	Charles A. Kline	Harry Roberts

APPENDIX B: REGIONAL OFFICE DIRECTORS--ADULT, VOCATIONAL, AND LIBRARY PROGRAMS, JUNE 30, 1967

Region		Regional Director
I	Boston, Mass.	Nicholas J. Hondrogen
II	New York, N.Y.	Clifford Rall
III	Charlottesville, Va.	George Wallace
IV	Atlanta, Ga.	B. E. Childers
V	Chicago, Ill.	Hobart Sommers, Acting
VI	Kansas City, Mo.	Thaine D. McCormick
VII	Dallas, Tex.	M. A. Browning
VIII	Denver, Colo.	Urwin Rowntree
IX	San Francisco, Calif.	C. Kent Bennion

APPENDIX C: SAMPLE PAGE FROM U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION CODES AND TITLES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS

07.000000	HEALTH OCCUPATIONS EDUCATION
01	Dental
0101	Dental Assisting
0102	Dental Hygiene (Associate Degree)
0103	Dental Laboratory Technology
0199	Dental, Other
02	Medical Laboratory Technology
0201	Cytology (Cytotechnology)
0202	Histology
0203	Medical Laboratory Assisting
0204	Hematology
0299	Medical Laboratory Technology, Other
03	Nursing
0301	Nursing (Associate Degree)
0302	Practical (Vocational) Nursing
0303	Nursing Assistance (Aide)
0304	Psychiatric Aide
0305	Surgical Technician (Operating Room Technician)
0306	Obstetrical Technician
0307	Home Health Aide
0308	School Health Aide
0399	Nursing, Other
04	Rehabilitation
0401	Occupational Therapy
0402	Physical Therapy
0403	Prosthetics
0404	Orthotics
0499	Rehabilitation, Other
05	Radiologic
0501	Radiologic Technology (X-ray)
0502	Radiation Therapy
0503	Nuclear Medical Technology
0599	Radiologic, Other
06	Ophthalmic
0601	Ophthalmic Dispensing
0602	Orthoptics
0603	Optometrist Assistant
0699	Ophthalmic, Other
07	Environmental Health Assistant
0701	Environmental Health Technician
0702	Radiological Health Technician
0703	Sanitarian Assistant
0799	Environmental Health, Other

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Table 1

TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES, BY TYPE OF PROGRAM AND BY STATE FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Agri-culture (3)	Distri-butive (4)	Health (5)	Home Economics (6)	Office (7)	Technical (8)	Trades & industry (9)
Total	7,047,501	1/ 935,170	481,034	115,109	2,186,992	1,572,335	266,054	2/ 1,490,807
Alabama	126,589	37,039	4,884	4,370	38,225	8,483	3,780	29,808
Alaska	6,103	87	305	46	1,496	1,700	587	1,882
Arizona	50,739	3,096	6,727	694	21,509	6,959	3,702	8,052
Arkansas	91,519	28,647	4,203	862	37,523	3,409	551	16,324
California	951,862	23,504	124,392	19,473	197,434	315,066	65,124	206,869
Colorado	78,025	3,560	7,850	1,082	29,731	14,608	2,994	18,200
Connecticut	90,593	1,215	2,081	1,069	23,519	27,034	11,718	23,957
Delaware	16,997	716	794	338	4,605	3,327	416	6,801
Florida	306,390	19,222	23,733	5,529	116,894	75,123	16,298	49,591
Georgia	249,202	35,788	13,387	2,380	74,508	82,614	4,299	36,226
Hawaii	17,208	1,930	922	145	8,552	1,843	434	3,382
Idaho	23,293	4,339	1,073	455	9,761	3,361	656	3,648
Illinois	180,696	24,431	5,201	3,639	64,554	37,036	4,899	40,936
Indiana	81,711	15,140	3,303	1,291	40,566	1,274	3,404	16,733
Iowa	80,456	27,537	2,854	686	25,677	2,513	3,264	17,925
Kansas	58,635	8,402	6,686	2,405	15,996	3,315	2,856	18,975
Kentucky	94,903	17,459	5,002	827	39,624	8,049	1,327	22,615
Louisiana	121,915	12,904	5,870	2,355	34,493	39,320	2,813	24,160
Maine	21,582	940	499	237	5,369	10,083	116	4,338
Maryland	162,393	3,635	2,841	916	28,685	97,586	2,835	25,895
Massachusetts	135,564	1,597	2,159	1,804	43,770	56,247	2,704	27,283
Michigan	263,844	13,451	37,188	4,692	80,012	50,578	8,269	69,654
Minnesota	138,653	26,454	7,499	833	46,443	17,915	7,783	31,726
Mississippi	106,263	33,963	4,898	1,119	42,338	5,109	3,925	14,911
Missouri	101,554	15,881	10,750	2,343	42,446	12,182	4,067	13,885
Montana	14,654	3,745	762	216	5,460	468	936	3,067
Nebraska	43,812	7,120	2,982	945	17,419	6,086	980	8,280
Nevada	17,939	696	645	392	7,407	3,219	3,006	2,574
New Hampshire	10,879	634	41	148	6,221	726	335	2,774
New Jersey	175,171	2,655	4,882	2,753	53,169	68,187	8,445	35,080
New Mexico	22,390	2,413	1,255	379	8,801	5,328	680	3,534
New York	595,980	13,622	41,703	11,806	152,598	263,904	20,647	91,700
North Carolina	271,098	61,559	9,890	5,667	80,909	15,576	5,225	92,272
North Dakota	20,656	4,430	509	318	10,380	2,868	588	1,563
Ohio	243,818	24,362	11,994	3,911	105,409	23,912	3,419	70,811
Oklahoma	88,885	23,616	1,858	1,723	34,009	3,627	2,686	21,366
Oregon	58,638	8,244	2,611	1,221	17,242	16,004	1,527	11,789
Pennsylvania	270,253	13,728	8,118	4,085	50,503	80,040	9,901	103,878
Rhode Island	9,061	686	60	230	4,932	69	426	2,658
South Carolina	128,569	37,266	5,933	970	59,057	9,398	4,541	11,404
South Dakota	17,427	5,431	753	141	7,119	1,379	232	2,372
Tennessee	124,688	23,564	6,803	2,886	53,966	6,108	1,539	29,822
Texas	568,380	258,691	38,042	6,772	174,299	15,569	18,139	56,868
Utah	63,455	4,820	3,649	538	18,422	23,124	1,244	11,658
Vermont	9,774	821	133	171	3,133	602	937	3,977
Virginia	197,363	24,296	32,011	2,368	56,183	45,988	2,904	33,613
Washington	208,003	11,033	8,376	2,430	66,210	32,208	12,772	74,974
West Virginia	50,563	5,904	768	462	17,834	13,358	1,364	10,873
Wisconsin	150,141	25,581	6,180	3,340	35,637	28,472	3,913	47,018
Wyoming	9,536	1,805	248	22	4,621	1,390	51	1,399
Dist. of Col.	9,584	147	980	627	3,215	789	49	3,777
Guam	4,098	84	141	-	1,314	2,004	-	555
Puerto Rico	104,579	7,227	4,580	983	57,088	16,881	731	17,089
Virgin Island	1,418	53	26	15	705	317	16	286

1/ Includes 151,781 enrollees in off-farm occupations

2/ Includes 3,918 enrollees in fisheries occupations

Table 2

ENROLLMENT IN SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES, BY PROGRAM AND BY STATE FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Agriculture (3)	Distributive (4)	Health (5)	Home Economics (6)	Office (7)	Technical (8)	Trades & Industry (9)
Totals	3,532,823	1/ 508,675	151,378	16,734	1,475,235	985,398	27,614	367,789
Alabama	74,790	24,575	1,698	791	35,113	5,649	234	6,730
Alaska	4,516	67	305	-	1,414	1,700	342	688
Arizona	31,157	2,740	1,986	29	19,770	3,980	-	2,652
Arkansas	48,782	18,337	803	14	27,878	268	97	1,385
California	280,895	19,997	8,513	3,065	86,710	127,132	4,173	31,305
Colorado	22,847	2,640	1,853	5	11,941	4,154	-	2,254
Connecticut	40,070	857	1,795	66	6,569	24,835	-	5,948
Delaware	11,056	649	598	119	4,428	3,327	205	1,730
Florida	126,616	16,887	2,869	193	83,671	9,736	711	12,549
Georgia	152,199	24,828	1,767	330	55,975	65,410	-	3,889
Hawaii	8,802	1,448	221	-	7,063	70	-	-
Idaho	16,723	3,901	530	-	9,240	2,327	-	725
Illinois	112,209	17,213	3,189	622	56,368	24,232	4	10,581
Indiana	55,015	9,735	2,238	148	37,141	707	149	4,897
Iowa	33,615	10,557	818	-	19,407	514	215	2,104
Kansas	22,307	6,899	940	-	11,017	1,150	258	2,043
Kentucky	58,488	13,114	1,392	-	32,460	6,770	223	4,529
Louisiana	72,980	10,444	1,550	-	32,641	26,700	59	1,586
Maine	17,029	792	87	-	5,268	10,063	28	791
Maryland	133,887	3,261	2,209	398	19,546	88,019	667	19,787
Massachusetts	74,724	1,292	682	-	2,215	54,023	570	15,942
Michigan	137,414	11,815	14,679	354	62,687	34,039	289	13,551
Minnesota	53,551	14,526	2,810	-	27,335	6,980	-	1,900
Mississippi	60,021	15,806	636	62	39,498	247	50	3,722
Missouri	67,477	12,241	4,740	133	34,285	8,678	1,204	6,196
Montana	9,422	2,630	587	-	4,249	335	550	1,071
Nebraska	22,249	5,137	985	14	10,215	4,318	-	1,580
Nevada	9,794	518	230	-	6,088	1,595	717	646
New Hampshire	7,105	377	41	-	5,337	632	-	718
New Jersey	124,009	2,171	4,736	498	33,581	66,287	2,076	14,660
New Mexico	17,255	2,385	1,034	45	8,471	4,178	-	1,142
New York	389,802	9,047	33,719	4,796	107,711	184,043	6,784	43,702
North Carolina	155,558	40,924	8,573	927	65,990	1,875	-	37,269
North Dakota	12,359	3,192	372	-	6,922	1,787	-	86
Ohio	85,869	14,276	5,067	694	44,889	10,000	287	10,656
Oklahoma	55,699	17,633	1,838	93	25,598	1,775	579	8,183
Oregon	27,411	7,121	1,262	40	8,981	8,555	-	1,452
Pennsylvania	133,969	9,776	4,457	286	28,681	66,990	4,821	18,958
Rhode Island	5,238	594	60	-	3,226	-	65	1,293
South Carolina	64,862	16,315	2,668	-	30,012	7,753	251	7,863
South Dakota	10,689	2,977	321	-	6,667	227	155	342
Tennessee	82,396	21,786	2,564	188	45,489	1,754	302	10,313
Texas	205,192	49,107	9,387	1,347	122,308	3,264	977	18,802
Utah	36,156	3,898	943	21	9,721	18,789	-	2,784
Vermont	5,870	617	103	-	2,790	360	109	1,891
Virginia	119,573	16,144	8,867	520	48,088	37,722	69	8,163
Washington	77,750	8,378	2,506	49	42,197	21,975	77	2,568
West Virginia	32,263	5,100	274	-	11,958	10,493	301	4,137
Wisconsin	37,848	17,784	380	12	14,562	3,371	-	1,739
Wyoming	6,955	1,543	196	-	3,779	880	-	557
Dist. of Columbia	3,934	47	144	24	1,326	639	-	1,754
Guam	3,712	80	141	-	1,314	2,004	-	173
Puerto Rico	71,379	4,444	989	851	44,740	12,791	-	7,564
Virgin Islands	1,335	53	26	-	705	296	16	239

1/ Includes 105,437 enrollees in off-farm occupations

Table 3

ENROLLMENT IN POSTSECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES, BY PROGRAM AND BY STATE FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Total	Agri-culture	Distri-butive	Health	Home Economics	Office	Tech-nical	Trades & Industry
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	499,906	1/ 8,093	21,003	54,135	3,506	192,639	97,156	123,374
Alabama	1,340	-	65	-	-	1,158	44	73
Alaska	191	-	-	30	-	-	72	89
Arizona	4,105	95	396	514	307	1,326	907	560
Arkansas	3,214	38	-	723	64	929	273	1,187
California	181,437	2,406	8,145	9,504	914	96,102	18,391	45,975
Colorado	8,737	82	307	527	101	3,723	1,775	2,222
Connecticut	5,025	-	256	724	-	2,113	1,704	228
Delaware	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Florida	20,620	183	881	2,783	210	7,022	6,977	2,564
Georgia	12,028	-	104	1,318	-	4,760	1,584	4,262
Hawaii	3,077	-	-	145	-	1,463	178	1,291
Idaho	1,565	66	107	295	-	81	400	616
Illinois	7,861	351	72	1,996	371	2,532	2,298	241
Indiana	1,209	-	19	253	-	373	564	-
Iowa	2,634	93	242	599	39	135	1,045	481
Kansas	3,490	53	118	457	-	358	1,398	1,106
Kentucky	4,192	-	-	687	-	206	536	2,763
Louisiana	14,088	-	40	1,380	331	5,455	1,016	5,866
Maine	929	-	15	117	-	20	88	689
Maryland	3,315	-	27	434	-	499	2,056	299
Massachusetts	4,846	66	73	1,215	-	2,224	1,268	-
Michigan	26,390	418	3,832	3,824	-	10,669	4,117	3,530
Minnesota	8,017	81	193	718	-	1,439	1,292	4,294
Mississippi	4,087	63	118	598	-	878	1,008	1,422
Missouri	4,014	-	216	1,556	32	690	1,450	70
Montana	556	76	29	97	-	73	113	168
Nebraska	2,309	219	101	541	-	242	958	248
Nevada	422	44	-	228	19	-	114	17
New Hampshire	1,159	247	-	116	-	86	226	484
New Jersey	1,566	-	20	370	31	366	660	119
New Mexico	1,194	12	-	134	-	382	462	204
New York	32,521	1,991	2,137	5,215	651	12,131	9,470	926
North Carolina	11,049	448	77	1,750	-	3,704	2,238	2,832
North Dakota	2,334	-	76	318	-	532	588	820
Ohio	5,138	154	308	2,472	113	572	1,519	-
Oklahoma	2,104	-	-	623	-	-	1,481	-
Oregon	4,797	143	211	668	-	1,240	911	1,624
Pennsylvania	3,850	-	144	50	78	2,950	227	401
Rhode Island	407	-	-	195	-	55	157	-
South Carolina	4,059	-	18	487	-	-	3,554	-
South Dakota	423	-	-	141	-	-	77	205
Tennessee	6,774	-	-	2,416	-	738	522	3,098
Texas	26,034	32	316	2,128	140	10,887	10,692	1,839
Utah	4,796	24	36	348	-	907	808	2,673
Vermont	416	-	-	143	-	-	273	-
Virginia	6,667	-	198	1,385	-	1,667	1,876	1,541
Washington	35,166	354	768	1,922	16	6,521	6,655	18,930
West Virginia	790	-	-	307	-	-	472	11
Wisconson	12,451	166	1,232	1,373	89	4,125	1,931	3,535
Wyoming	406	-	-	22	-	255	51	78
Dist. of Columbia	655	-	2	248	-	54	12	339
Guam	103	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
Puerto Rico	5,343	188	104	41	-	997	668	3,345
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Includes 4,742 enrollees in off-farm occupations

Table 4

ENROLLMENT IN ADULT VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES, BY PROGRAM AND BY STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Agriculture (3)	Distributive (4)	Health (5)	Home Economics (6)	Office (7)	Technical (8)	Trades & Industry (9)
Total	2,941,109	[1] 413,454	303,783	42,721	685,225	389,194	140,431	966,301
Alabama	48,613	11,406	2,787	3,579	3,046	1,658	3,502	22,635
Alaska	1,396	20	-	16	82	-	173	1,105
Arizona	14,728	211	4,345	94	1,140	1,653	2,715	4,570
Arkansas	39,443	10,272	3,370	125	9,531	2,212	181	13,752
California	489,339	1,018	107,734	6,867	109,760	91,832	42,560	129,568
Colorado	45,112	714	5,566	550	17,511	5,986	1,219	13,566
Connecticut	44,708	309	-	220	16,840	-	10,014	17,325
Delaware	5,935	67	196	219	177	-	211	5,065
Florida	158,243	1,827	19,805	2,531	32,896	58,210	8,610	34,364
Georgia	83,889	10,067	11,516	732	18,533	12,444	2,715	27,882
Hawaii	5,230	482	701	-	1,489	310	256	1,992
Idaho	5,005	372	436	160	521	953	256	2,307
Illinois	49,647	6,724	488	942	7,638	9,627	2,596	21,632
Indiana	25,368	5,391	1,046	890	3,415	194	2,691	11,741
Iowa	44,116	16,887	1,794	87	6,140	1,864	2,004	15,340
Kansas	32,820	1,450	5,628	1,948	4,961	1,807	1,200	15,826
Kentucky	31,239	4,345	3,610	140	6,255	1,060	568	15,261
Louisiana	34,135	2,460	4,028	894	1,521	7,035	1,737	16,460
Maine	3,523	148	397	120	-	-	-	2,858
Maryland	23,905	275	545	84	8,834	8,734	112	5,321
Massachusetts	55,662	229	1,404	581	41,555	-	854	11,039
Michigan	99,861	1,218	18,677	514	17,325	5,870	3,863	52,394
Minnesota	75,760	11,847	4,011	100	18,762	9,446	6,487	25,107
Mississippi	40,938	17,982	4,144	459	2,590	3,984	2,867	8,912
Missouri	30,044	3,630	5,794	654	8,129	2,814	1,413	7,610
Montana	4,632	1,039	146	119	1,196	50	273	1,809
Nebraska	18,476	1,724	1,891	388	7,202	1,523	22	5,726
Nevada	7,401	88	385	149	1,300	1,609	2,175	1,695
New Hampshire	2,605	-	-	32	884	8	109	1,572
New Jersey	44,033	444	121	1,856	16,564	1,472	5,709	17,867
New Mexico	3,749	16	176	180	330	768	218	2,061
New York	158,689	1,710	4,732	1,065	39,614	65,440	3,638	42,490
North Carolina	103,570	20,187	1,197	2,990	14,319	9,997	2,987	51,893
North Dakota	5,918	1,238	61	-	3,458	549	-	612
Ohio	149,727	9,782	6,604	745	59,981	13,130	1,613	57,872
Oklahoma	30,994	5,983	10	929	8,411	1,852	626	13,183
Oregon	26,379	980	1,138	496	3,227	6,209	616	8,713
Pennsylvania	130,019	3,952	3,517	3,630	21,744	10,100	4,853	82,223
Rhode Island	3,416	92	-	35	1,706	14	204	1,365
South Carolina	58,812	20,951	3,199	467	28,423	1,495	736	3,541
South Dakota	6,298	2,454	432	-	452	1,152	-	1,808
Tennessee	35,034	1,777	4,239	282	8,394	3,616	715	16,011
Texas	332,503	209,515	28,227	3,202	50,495	1,418	6,470	33,176
Utah	21,967	898	2,419	169	8,523	3,428	436	6,094
Vermont	3,488	204	30	28	343	242	555	2,086
Virginia	68,124	7,463	22,877	440	6,846	6,530	959	23,009
Washington	94,807	2,301	4,925	459	23,894	3,712	6,040	53,476
West Virginia	17,333	729	494	155	5,774	2,865	591	6,725
Wisconsin	97,684	7,631	4,568	1,955	20,574	20,940	1,982	40,034
Wyoming	2,088	262	52	-	817	193	-	764
Dist. of Columbia	4,995	100	834	355	1,889	96	37	1,684
Guam	271	-	-	-	-	-	-	271
Puerto Rico	19,413	2,583	3,487	74	5,214	3,093	63	44,899
Virgin Islands	25	-	-	15	-	-	-	10

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[1] Includes 36,900 enrollees in off-farm occupations

Table 5

ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES FOR PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS BY PROGRAM AND BY STATE FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Total		Agriculture		Distributive		Health		Home Economics		Office		Technical		Trades & Industry	
(1)	(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)		(7)		(8)		(9)	
Total	73,663	(92,925)	1/ 4,948	(12,488)	4,870	(9,065)	1,519	(1,146)	23,026	(33,437)	5,104	(18,475)	853	(2,927)	33,343	(15,387)
Alabama	1,846	(6,113)	1,058	-	334	-	-	(44)	66	(5,598)	18	-	-	-	370	(471)
Alaska	-	(44)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(44)
Arizona	749	-	50	-	-	-	57	-	292	-	-	-	80	-	270	-
Arkansas	80	(1,806)	-	(398)	30	(88)	-	(52)	50	(783)	-	(68)	-	(65)	-	(352)
California	191	(31,811)	83	(1,132)	-	(6,440)	37	(451)	50	(1,741)	-	(12,434)	-	(2,483)	21	(7,130)
Colorado	1,329	-	124	-	124	-	-	-	178	-	745	-	-	-	158	-
Connecticut	790	-	49	-	30	-	59	-	110	-	86	-	-	-	456	-
Delaware	-	(1,243)	-	-	-	(81)	-	(33)	-	(160)	-	(244)	-	(41)	-	(684)
Florida	911	(31)	325	(31)	178	-	22	-	117	-	155	-	-	-	114	-
Georgia	1,086	-	893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	193	-
Hawaii	99	(16)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(3)	-	-	99	(13)
Idaho	-	(13)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(7)	-	(6)	-	-	-	-
Illinois	10,979	-	143	-	1,452	-	79	-	117	-	645	-	1	-	8,482	-
Indiana	119	(134)	14	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	(134)	-	-	95	-
Iowa	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	984	(3,310)	-	-	-	-	-	(32)	909	(2,814)	13	-	-	(43)	62	(421)
Louisiana	712	(1,295)	-	-	252	(91)	81	(78)	-	(130)	130	(491)	1	(23)	248	(482)
Maine	101	(272)	-	-	-	(87)	-	-	101	(185)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	1,286	-	99	-	60	-	-	-	305	-	334	-	-	-	488	-
Massachusetts	332	-	10	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	302	-
Michigan	179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	179	-
Minnesota	1,325	(1,541)	-	(32)	485	(1,174)	15	(5)	346	-	50	-	4	(2)	425	(328)
Mississippi	1,217	(608)	112	(507)	-	-	-	(101)	250	-	-	-	-	-	855	-
Missouri	19	(1,335)	10	-	-	(320)	-	-	-	(568)	-	(447)	-	-	9	-
Montana	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	10	-	-	-	19	-
Nebraska	778	(2,373)	40	(253)	5	(13)	2	-	2	(1,708)	3	(399)	-	-	726	-
Nevada	322	(42)	46	-	30	-	15	-	-	(42)	15	-	-	-	216	-
New Hampshire	10	(238)	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	(238)	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	5,563	-	40	-	5	-	29	-	2,993	-	62	-	-	-	2,434	-
New Mexico	192	(1,121)	-	(1,121)	45	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127	-
New York	14,968	(13,075)	874	-	1,115	-	730	-	4,622	(13,075)	2,290	-	755	-	4,582	-
North Carolina	921	(1,239)	-	(9)	43	(138)	-	(137)	600	-	-	(376)	-	270	278	(309)
North Dakota	45	(8)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8)	-	-	45	-
Ohio	3,084	(7,833)	150	(712)	15	(416)	-	(73)	426	(4,799)	210	(789)	-	-	2,283	(1,044)
Oklahoma	88	(4,048)	-	(1,763)	10	-	78	(45)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,240)
Oregon	51	(197)	-	(24)	-	(91)	17	-	34	-	-	(37)	-	-	-	(45)
Pennsylvania	2,415	(112)	-	-	-	-	119	-	-	(112)	-	-	-	-	2,296	-
Rhode Island	-	(167)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(167)
South Carolina	836	(5,512)	-	(4,037)	48	-	16	(95)	622	(381)	150	(63)	-	-	-	(936)
South Dakota	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	-
Tennessee	484	(168)	1	-	-	-	-	-	83	-	-	-	-	-	400	(168)
Texas	4,651	-	37	-	112	-	95	-	1,356	-	-	-	-	-	3,051	-
Utah	536	(2,526)	-	-	251	(120)	-	-	178	-	-	(2,113)	-	-	107	(293)
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	2,999	-	689	-	69	-	23	-	1,249	-	69	-	-	-	900	-
Washington	280	(3,975)	-	(2,467)	177	-	-	-	103	(721)	-	(787)	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	177	(119)	75	-	-	-	-	-	102	-	-	-	-	-	-	(119)
Wisconsin	2,158	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	412	-	36	-	-	-	1,710	-
Wyoming	87	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	62	-	-	-	-	-
Dist. of Col.	-	(600)	-	(2)	-	(6)	-	-	-	(375)	-	(76)	-	-	-	(141)
Guam	12	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-
Puerto Rico	8,444	-	12	-	-	-	17	-	7,134	-	-	-	-	-	1,281	-
Virgin Islands	58	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-	-	-	37	

1/ Includes 4,702 enrollees in off-farm occupations

NOTE: Figures in parentheses are persons identified in regular classes who received individual services.

Table 6

ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES BY PROGRAM AND BY SEX FISCAL YEAR 1967

Program	Total	Male	Male as percentage of total	Female	Female as percentage of total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	7,047,501	3,220,335	45.7	3,827,166	54.3
Agriculture	935,170	926,167	99.0	9,003	1.0
Distributive	481,034	266,720	55.4	214,314	44.6
Health	115,109	6,104	5.3	109,005	94.7
Home Economics (gainful)	62,245	5,220	8.4	57,025	91.6
Home Economics (useful)	2,124,747	80,551	3.8	2,044,196	96.2
Office	1,572,335	357,410	22.7	1,214,925	77.3
Technical	266,054	243,164	91.4	22,890	8.6
Trades and Industry	1,490,807	1,334,999	89.5	155,808	10.5

Table 7

ENROLLMENT IN SECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES, BY PROGRAM, BY GRADE LEVEL, AND BY SEX FISCAL YEAR 1967

Program	Total	Male	Male as percentage of total	Female	Female as percentage of total	Grade Level			
						Grade 9	Grade 10	Grade 11	Grade 12
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	3,532,823	1,183,753	33.5	2,349,070	66.5	810,546	721,917	904,425	1,095,935
Agriculture	508,675	503,762	99.0	4,913	1.0	169,624	136,331	111,732	90,988
Distributive	151,378	76,932	50.8	74,446	49.2	422	10,293	54,507	86,156
Health	16,734	961	5.7	15,773	94.3	73	1,975	4,439	10,247
Home Economics	1,475,235	59,050	4.0	1,416,185	96.0	565,565	333,211	254,360	322,099
Office	985,398	203,939	20.7	781,459	79.3	47,685	170,107	345,851	421,755
Technical	27,614	25,169	91.1	2,445	8.9	570	5,094	9,121	12,829
Trades and Industry	367,789	313,940	85.4	53,849	14.6	26,607	64,906	124,415	151,861

Table 8

ENROLLMENT IN POSTSECONDARY VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES, BY PROGRAM, BY GRADE LEVEL, AND BY SEX FISCAL YEAR 1967

Program	Total	Male	Male as percentage of total	Female	Female as percentage of total	Grade Level Grade 13	 Grade 14
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	499,906	285,289	57.1	214,617	42.9	397,383	102,523
Agriculture	8,093	7,425	91.7	668	8.3	5,333	2,760
Distributive	21,003	14,305	68.1	6,698	31.9	10,802	10,201
Health	54,135	3,127	5.8	51,008	94.2	49,111	5,024
Home Economics	3,506	470	13.4	3,036	86.6	2,455	1,051
Office	192,639	64,130	33.3	128,509	66.7	134,928	57,711
Technical	97,156	89,647	92.3	7,509	7.7	89,647	7,509
Trades and Industry	123,374	106,185	86.1	17,189	13.9	105,107	18,267

Table 9

ENROLLMENT IN ADULT VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES, BY PROGRAM, BY TYPE OF CLASS, AND BY SEX FISCAL YEAR 1967

Program	Total	Male	Male as percentage of total	Female	Female as percentage of total	Preparatory	Supplementary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	2,941,109	1,712,950	58.2	1,228,159	41.8	510,339	2,430,770
Agriculture	413,454	410,143	99.2	3,311	0.8	33,857	379,597
Distributive	303,783	172,866	56.9	130,917	43.1	114,726	189,057
Health	42,721	1,884	4.4	40,837	95.6	20,647	22,074
Home Economics	685,225	25,724	3.8	659,501	96.2	29,033	656,192
Office	389,194	87,700	22.5	301,494	77.5	174,352	214,842
Technical	140,431	127,550	90.8	12,881	9.2	23,915	116,516
Trades and Industry	966,301	887,083	91.8	79,218	8.2	113,809	852,492

Table 10

ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL CLASSES FOR PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS BY PROGRAM AND BY SEX FISCAL YEAR 1967

Program	Total	Male	Male as percentage of total	Female	Female as percentage of total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	73,663	38,343	52.1	35,320	47.9
Agriculture	4,948	4,837	97.8	111	2.2
Distributive	4,870	2,617	53.7	2,253	46.3
Health	1,519	132	8.7	1,387	91.3
Home Economics	23,026	527	2.3	22,499	97.7
Office	5,104	1,641	32.2	3,463	67.8
Technical	853	798	93.6	55	6.4
Trades and Industry	33,343	27,791	83.3	5,552	16.7

Table 11

ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY LEVEL, AND BY PROGRAM FISCAL YEARS 1965, 1966, and 1967

Program	(Thousands)												Persons with Special needs		
	All Levels			Secondary			Post Secondary			Adult					
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total	5,430	6,070	7,048	2,819	3,048	3,533	207	442	500	2,378	2,531	2,941	25.7	49.0	73.7
Agriculture	887	907	935	517	510	509	2	6	8	367	391	413	1.3	0.7	4.9
Distributive	333	420	481	76	102	151	6	16	21	250	301	304	0.6	1.8	4.9
Health	67	84	115	9	10	17	21	36	54	37	37	43	6.2	0.3	1.5
Home Economics	2,098	1,898	2,187	1,443	1,280	1,475	2	3	4	650	602	685	3.4	12.4	23.0
Office	731	1,238	1,572	498	798	985	44	165	193	187	271	389	1.8	3.0	5.1
Technical	226	254	266	24	29	28	72	100	97	130	125	140	-	0.1	0.9
Trades and Industry	1,088	1,269	1,491	252	319	368	60	116	123	757	804	966	18.4	30.7	33.3

Program				Percentage Distribution									Persons with Special needs		
	All Levels			Secondary			Post Secondary			Adult					
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	16.3	14.9	13.3	18.3	16.7	14.4	1.0	1.7	1.6	15.1	15.4	14.0	5.1	1.4	6.7
Distributive	6.1	6.9	6.8	2.7	3.3	4.3	3.0	3.6	4.2	12.4	11.9	10.3	2.1	3.7	6.6
Health	1.2	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	10.3	8.2	10.8	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.8	0.6	2.1
Home Economics	38.6	31.5	31.0	51.2	42.4	41.7	1.0	0.6	0.7	26.7	23.8	23.3	13.4	25.3	31.3
Office	13.5	20.3	22.3	17.7	26.0	27.9	21.1	37.3	38.6	7.7	10.7	13.2	6.9	6.1	6.9
Technical	4.2	4.2	3.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	34.7	22.6	19.4	5.4	4.9	4.8	-	0.2	1.1
Trades and Industry	20.0	20.8	21.2	9.0	10.4	10.4	28.9	26.0	24.7	31.2	31.8	32.9	71.7	62.7	45.3

Table 12

ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES, BY TYPE OF PROGRAM FOR SELECTED YEARS

Year	Total	Type of Program						
		Agriculture	Distributive	Health	Home Economics	Office	Technical	Trades and Industry
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1967	7,047,501	935,170	481,034	115,109	2,186,992	1,572,335	266,054	1/ 1,490,807
1966	6,070,059	907,354	420,426	83,677	1,897,670	1,238,043	253,838	1,269,051
1965	5,430,611	887,529	333,342	66,772	2,098,520	730,904	225,737	1,087,807
1964	4,566,390	860,605	334,126	59,006	2,022,138	0	221,241	1,069,274
1963	4,217,198	827,827	309,593	53,957	1,839,450	0	184,595	1,001,776
1962	4,072,677	822,664	321,065	48,985	1,725,660	0	148,920	1,005,383
1961	3,855,564	805,322	306,083	47,264	1,610,334	0	122,952	963,609
1960	3,768,149	796,237	303,784	40,250	1,588,109	0	101,279	938,490
1959	3,701,121	757,223	310,591	30,769	1,585,860	0	48,564	968,114
1958	3,629,339	775,892	282,558	27,423	1,559,822	0	0	983,644
1948	2,836,121	640,791	292,936	0	1,139,766	0	0	762,628
1938	1,810,082	460,876	36,008	0	627,394	0	0	685,804
1928	858,456	144,901	0	0	175,944	0	0	537,611
1918	164,186	15,453	0	0	30,799	0	0	117,934

1/ Includes 3,918 enrolled in Fishery occupations.

Table 13

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OFFERING VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BY TYPE OF PROGRAM, BY TYPE OF CLASS, AND BY STATE FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Agriculture		Distribution		Health		Home Economics		Office		Technical		Trades & Industry	
	Adult Preparatory and Supplementary	Preparatory (In-School)	Adult Preparatory and Supplementary	Preparatory (In-School)	Adult Preparatory and Supplementary	Preparatory (In-School)	Adult Preparatory and Supplementary	Preparatory (In-School)	Adult Preparatory and Supplementary	Preparatory (In-School)	Adult Preparatory and Supplementary	Preparatory (In-School)	Adult Preparatory and Supplementary	Preparatory (In-School)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
Total	5,328	8,439	871	3,039	606	916	4,495	12,752	1,734	6,903	703	932	2,117	3,760
Alabama	357	357	10	66	7	114	89	393	-	137	7	22	42	157
Alaska	1	1	-	6	1	1	9	22	5	21	4	5	5	12
Arizona	5	41	6	39	1	8	8	91	7	68	6	7	9	24
Arkansas	279	300	30	27	8	15	375	286	28	21	6	12	30	45
California	2	266	14	126	34	63	155	468	149	363	96	170	186	178
Colorado	33	67	28	61	5	9	34	162	24	71	9	9	67	39
Connecticut	7	17	-	42	-	22	6	52	-	87	13	4	14	27
Delaware	4	12	1	13	2	2	7	49	11	36	3	3	15	5
Florida	58	225	26	64	28	41	221	449	47	130	38	55	113	95
Georgia	304	304	28	59	10	22	6	434	43	276	22	22	22	109
Hawaii	24	22	9	10	1	2	26	48	1	7	1	2	5	6
Idaho	19	71	8	17	12	12	16	120	11	39	6	4	25	18
Illinois	228	435	7	124	17	28	10	627	51	276	28	25	72	204
Indiana	204	244	14	46	11	6	44	413	4	73	12	5	68	71
Iowa	235	241	7	53	4	18	122	205	25	46	17	14	31	55
Kansas	75	172	3	31	35	5	47	97	19	33	13	21	27	34
Kentucky	1	172	6	39	9	-	116	294	27	80	12	12	26	26
Louisiana	82	192	18	52	16	23	46	321	29	328	5	8	31	48
Maine	4	17	-	4	-	3	-	64	-	89	2	3	12	14
Maryland	10	37	80	142	12	31	1	12	96	111	13	13	37	71
Massachusetts	4	15	5	37	3	23	136	44	-	218	13	26	40	60
Michigan	86	200	14	241	10	31	142	484	27	313	9	17	92	231
Minnesota	278	284	9	80	2	21	312	358	5	423	11	18	32	36
Mississippi	271	272	3	32	19	2	33	412	39	29	4	20	30	113
Missouri	114	233	71	95	9	17	28	342	36	253	15	34	40	65
Montana	26	60	2	13	4	4	17	72	2	19	7	13	12	24
Nebraska	72	116	9	14	12	5	31	151	10	49	1	1	12	29
Nevada	1	14	4	12	7	10	12	34	11	12	11	15	20	21
New Hampshire	-	10	-	1	-	2	-	60	-	6	3	1	5	13
New Jersey	8	34	4	78	11	16	10	65	12	205	17	24	35	154
New Mexico	3	55	2	21	8	3	3	75	6	48	4	3	13	23
New York	66	261	111	341	22	88	303	1,459	375	731	98	74	148	131
North Carolina	-	228	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	39	64	2	10	-	3	15	117	21	40	-	1	14	5
Ohio	215	310	47	165	14	80	143	467	73	248	9	23	147	294
Oklahoma	371	371	1	42	39	2	289	335	10	46	24	25	-	146
Oregon	29	105	7	46	8	11	35	76	10	57	7	7	29	22
Pennsylvania	97	218	16	83	30	7	239	376	144	694	34	34	70	70
Rhode Island	3	8	-	3	-	1	14	23	1	1	3	3	6	9
South Carolina	275	277	1	63	16	-	3	282	16	110	12	18	46	133
South Dakota	47	65	6	13	3	-	25	106	18	15	2	6	11	6
Tennessee	24	259	1	76	48	3	112	341	24	69	10	16	46	146
Texas	842	869	12	176	84	7	693	936	25	139	22	47	58	268
Utah	36	45	7	35	3	3	85	61	22	90	6	6	34	70
Vermont	10	20	1	6	6	2	9	46	4	-	2	5	31	17
Virginia	191	210	143	174	5	90	174	426	52	309	7	13	73	158
Washington	56	135	26	85	12	30	64	286	53	183	24	25	105	76
West Virginia	2	93	7	9	9	5	68	138	64	76	9	12	46	41
Wisconsin	211	278	40	34	35	14	114	148	62	118	23	24	61	99
Wyoming	14	48	2	10	-	1	11	73	8	32	-	1	6	12
Dist. of Col.	1	1	-	5	2	1	-	9	-	4	2	-	5	5
Guam	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
Puerto Rico	5	85	23	18	-	9	37	335	27	72	-	2	12	42
Virgin Islands	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	6	-	2	-	2	-	2

Table 14

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OFFERING VOCATIONAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS, BY TYPE OF INSTITUTION
FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	Specialized Secondary School	Technical or Vocational School (Post-Secondary)	Regular or Comprehensive Secondary School	Community or Junior College	College or University	Secondary Post-Secondary (combined)	Under Contract Private Schools Institution(s) Association(s) Government(s) Offering Programs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	17,916	325	526	16,361	402	107	190	5
Alabama	477	-	27	448	1	1	-	-
Alaska	28	-	-	23	4	1	-	-
Arizona	100	-	-	92	6	2	-	-
Arkansas	422	1	7	408	2	2	-	2
California	760	10	-	671	78	1	-	-
Colorado	178	-	-	167	6	3	2	-
Connecticut	133	17	4	103	5	2	2	-
Delaware	55	5	-	48	-	2	-	-
Florida	638	7	126	462	22	1	20	-
Georgia	502	-	64	434	4	-	-	-
Hawaii	54	-	2	48	4	-	-	-
Idaho	140	-	-	135	3	2	-	-
Illinois	738	20	2	693	21	2	-	-
Indiana	512	13	-	495	1	2	1	-
Iowa	328	2	5	306	11	3	1	-
Kansas	235	-	-	214	4	5	12	-
Kentucky	340	1	1	312	-	1	25	-
Louisiana	424	-	33	391	-	-	-	-
Maine	99	-	6	92	-	1	-	-
Maryland	168	18	-	141	7	1	1	-
Massachusetts	283	45	-	208	10	-	20	-
Michigan	588	7	-	543	24	10	4	-
Minnesota	621	4	24	547	5	5	36	-
Mississippi	435	2	1	412	19	1	-	-
Missouri	394	3	1	372	7	7	4	-
Montana	111	-	-	104	1	2	1	3
Nebraska	207	-	4	198	3	2	-	-
Nevada	37	1	1	32	-	2	1	-
New Hampshire	65	-	5	60	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	248	17	3	207	-	6	15	-
New Mexico	95	-	2	84	3	5	1	-
New York	1,539	83	-	1,419	34	3	-	-
North Carolina	719	-	31	676	12	-	-	-
North Dakota	149	-	1	141	4	3	-	-
Ohio	784	14	33	732	3	2	-	-
Oklahoma	434	-	8	380	19	3	24	-
Oregon	154	-	-	143	11	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	722	22	12	675	7	6	-	-
Rhode Island	34	4	1	28	1	-	-	-
South Carolina	374	6	10	357	-	-	1	-
South Dakota	124	-	1	118	1	1	3	-
Tennessee	445	3	19	423	-	-	-	-
Texas	1,000	-	3	965	27	3	2	-
Utah	91	1	2	82	3	3	-	-
Vermont	69	-	3	66	-	-	-	-
Virginia	445	5	3	426	3	4	4	-
Washington	324	2	9	293	19	1	-	-
West Virginia	212	-	8	195	-	4	5	-
Wisconsin	436	1	63	370	2	-	-	-
Wyoming	76	-	-	71	5	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia	17	5	-	8	-	-	4	-
Guam	3	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
Puerto Rico	344	6	1	335	-	2	-	-
Virgin Islands	6	-	-	6	-	-	-	-

Table 15

NUMBER OF TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES BY TYPE OF PROGRAM FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Agri-culture (2)	Distri-butive (3)	Health (4)	Home Economics (5)	Office (6)	Tech-nical (7)	Trades & Industry (8)	Other (9)
Total	11,849	7,523	5,153	27,744	29,431	9,637	40,248	996
Alabama	388	93	117	456	320	117	1,036	-
Alaska	2	6	4	29	35	12	51	-
Arizona	57	66	35	212	163	98	227	-
Arkansas	436	54	46	406	103	34	295	-
California	478	763	531	1,944	6,296	1,604	4,456	-
Colorado	91	194	64	405	244	106	703	-
Connecticut	38	42	35	92	514	252	580	-
Delaware	18	11	13	80	136	22	125	-
Florida	281	437	220	1,042	646	370	1,060	172
Georgia	482	215	109	672	878	169	804	-
Hawaii	58	18	12	109	65	17	165	7
Idaho	84	28	30	153	88	37	149	8
Illinois	540	125	139	977	374	564	1,218	107
Indiana	266	112	102	666	107	207	850	-
Iowa	246	109	95	313	118	172	466	-
Kansas	182	120	83	260	146	76	322	-
Kentucky	280	90	69	527	276	36	380	14
Louisiana	206	99	102	463	800	98	487	-
Maine	24	27	17	86	266	6	213	-
Maryland	53	63	37	406	994	80	557	-
Massachusetts	102	69	91	1,345	1,467	178	1,269	-
Michigan	235	820	179	1,066	1,150	330	1,693	-
Minnesota	375	178	81	585	386	405	486	-
Mississippi	366	130	65	495	148	96	401	-
Missouri	247	175	116	476	509	166	616	-
Montana	84	18	10	105	23	43	99	-
Nebraska	133	68	63	251	142	64	225	3
Nevada	31	15	18	87	69	105	117	-
New Hampshire	18	1	13	86	29	27	76	-
New Jersey	44	103	110	161	923	350	901	28
New Mexico	59	25	26	99	159	44	163	-
New York	361	499	450	3,162	3,162	639	4,493	27
North Carolina	788	321	256	855	530	330	2,487	162
North Dakota	90	15	31	197	139	36	104	-
Ohio	405	295	228	969	948	218	2,153	-
Oklahoma	392	43	83	384	92	174	299	-
Oregon	169	91	88	243	344	129	701	-
Pennsylvania	284	128	155	1,189	2,750	290	1,345	309
Rhode Island	9	4	10	86	2	19	130	-
South Carolina	495	75	52	334	272	243	385	-
South Dakota	66	26	22	138	63	14	86	-
Tennessee	308	107	110	513	132	102	781	13
Texas	1,167	519	369	1,993	263	500	1,394	133
Utah	63	43	15	259	271	50	370	-
Vermont	22	7	26	81	16	50	158	-
Virginia	452	471	124	665	656	195	1,047	-
Washington	194	249	176	757	578	362	1,501	-
West Virginia	115	20	26	179	335	55	327	-
Wisconsin	344	246	252	882	929	307	1,725	-
Wyoming	54	12	13	90	54	3	72	-
Dist. of Columbia	3	5	16	17	1	1	118	5
Guam	2	-	-	-	-	-	36	-
Puerto Rico	160	72	17	685	308	33	236	3
Virgin Islands	2	1	2	12	12	2	10	5

Table 16

NUMBER OF TEACHERS OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION CLASSES, BY LEVEL OF CLASS, BY FULL AND PART TIME, AND BY STATE

FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Total Unduplicated Count	Secondary		Postsecondary		Number of Adult Teachers				Teachers for Persons With Special Needs	
							Part-Time				
		Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Number of Full-Time	That are Secondary Teachers	That are Post-Secondary Teachers	From Business, Industry, Etc.	Full-Time	Part Time
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Total	132,581	54,811	14,657	13,011	9,614	3,480	16,172	4,124	35,527	993	1,092
Alabama	2,527	1,301	16	4	2	500	496	-	495	9	-
Alaska	139	79	-	6	3	1	17	6	43	-	2
Arizona	858	465	2	123	-	-	39	25	261	2	6
Arkansas	1,474	458	361	144	15	13	660	51	426	15	42
California	16,072	1,966	3,798	2,286	4,605	204	1,143	1,190	2,977	1	15
Colorado	1,807	340	134	226	75	48	129	98	947	27	10
Connecticut	1,553	953	20	157	39	16	107	63	732	27	-
Delaware	405	243	69	-	-	8	23	-	85	-	-
Florida	4,228	1,764	47	587	83	128	314	139	1,580	31	8
Georgia	3,329	1,656	46	479	-	290	-	-	847	11	-
Hawaii	451	15	98	139	11	3	40	33	166	5	-
Idaho	577	130	172	117	7	-	-	-	151	-	-
Illinois	4,044	1,094	1,090	286	186	9	-	-	1,234	107	38
Indiana	2,310	793	507	43	47	36	270	11	871	6	7
Iowa	1,519	684	57	186	42	32	125	-	512	-	6
Kansas	1,189	427	22	226	11	28	108	42	475	-	3
Kentucky	1,672	788	316	238	-	26	325	71	304	-	-
Louisiana	2,255	1,050	319	457	62	8	165	192	335	23	1
Maine	639	123	38	100	4	-	7	21	117	-	-
Maryland	2,190	1,348	239	52	53	306	312	-	-	32	30
Massachusetts	4,521	1,910	1,144	166	97	-	539	68	1,204	-	14
Michigan	5,473	1,168	1,332	384	706	398	129	220	1,530	2	4
Minnesota	2,496	966	112	427	91	[illegible]	562	178	841	26	58
Mississippi	1,701	808	156	165	67	[illegible]	320	53	419	47	-
Missouri	2,305	923	533	145	80	16	252	16	551	1	44
Montana	382	64	161	20	21	-	47	3	117	-	8
Nebraska	949	311	175	122	51	5	123	27	319	2	16
Nevada	442	64	128	23	24	-	36	6	188	7	8
New Hampshire	250	131	15	79	3	-	5	24	22	-	1
New Jersey	2,620	1,064	587	156	33	104	139	14	688	25	2
New Mexico	575	230	120	62	37	8	23	15	106	15	2
New York	12,793	8,277	398	957	233	7	2,012	5	2,860	9	487
North Carolina	5,729	2,467	20	687	416	19	1,389	297	2,090	10	20
North Dakota	612	118	202	139	11	2	67	18	136	4	-
Ohio	5,216	2,327	193	246	172	457	592	82	1,668	152	4
Oklahoma	1,467	1,128	32	145	37	12	1,000	36	75	-	2
Oregon	1,765	247	184	218	365	27	40	51	644	-	2
Pennsylvania	6,450	4,481	203	51	92	129	723	43	1,461	26	13
Rhode Island	260	100	46	14	4	-	42	5	88	8	19
South Carolina	1,856	984	253	190	131	4	-	-	280	11	3
South Dakota	415	185	115	37	14	-	-	-	63	1	-
Tennessee	2,066	899	323	254	3	20	309	8	568	24	1
Texas	6,338	4,167	88	531	202	290	2,124	48	928	133	2
Utah	1,071	341	181	163	133	3	147	33	202	-	18
Vermont	360	61	96	33	5	3	22	-	162	-	4
Virginia	3,610	1,947	85	367	39	28	556	65	1,144	29	47
Washington	3,817	1,207	37	716	495	47	71	466	1,541	25	28
West Virginia	1,057	373	273	54	-	6	181	7	346	5	-
Wisconsin	4,685	726	8	505	792	88	328	374	2,465	101	29
Wyoming	298	123	74	13	4	3	22	10	74	3	4
Dist. of Columbia	166	84	-	25	-	-	19	2	52	5	-
Guam	38	9	-	1	1	-	3	1	27	-	-
Puerto Rico	1,514	1,205	35	61	10	53	70	7	110	26	79
Virgin Islands	46	39	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	5

Table 17

NUMBER OF LOCAL ANCILLARY PERSONNEL IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (OTHER THAN TEACHERS)
FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Total	Vocational Guidance (Director)		Vocational Guidance (Counselor)		Work-Study Program (Supervisor)		Local Director		Local Supervisor		Special Needs		Other	
		Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time	Full-Time	Part-Time
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total	9,079	185	43	2,057	1,555	60	873	984	586	1,194	795	93	79	322	253
Alabama	70	-	-	55	-	-	-	7	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	305	3	2	197	56	-	30	6	-	10	-	1	-	-	-
Arkansas	106	-	-	1	7	-	65	10	1	8	8	1	-	4	1
California	1,186	10	32	71	284	5	66	78	102	86	111	-	-	133	208
Colorado	53	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	5	5	-	39	-	-
Connecticut	117	18	2	1	2	-	-	34	-	8	32	-	-	20	-
Delaware	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	3	-	-	5	3
Florida	286	-	-	26	5	-	19	26	-	131	25	-	-	33	21
Georgia	128	23	-	12	-	30	-	12	-	28	-	14	-	8	1
Hawaii	11	-	-	3	6	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	20	-	-	5	-	-	3	6	-	2	4	-	-	-	-
Illinois	200	-	-	17	49	-	-	-	21	30	60	18	5	-	-
Indiana	109	-	-	8	-	-	-	8	12	36	45	-	-	-	-
Iowa	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	18	7	-	-	-	-
Kansas	34	-	-	1	-	-	-	21	3	8	1	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	38	-	-	5	-	1	-	13	-	19	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	228	-	-	148	28	-	1	33	-	2	-	-	-	16	-
Maine	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	6	-	-	-	-
Maryland	919	-	-	437	437	-	-	1	-	31	-	-	-	10	3
Massachusetts	481	-	-	20	238	1	4	65	153	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	85	3	-	1	-	-	-	62	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	149	-	-	9	20	-	22	25	13	34	14	4	8	-	-
Mississippi	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	15	3	-	-	-	-
Missouri	689	2	-	366	177	-	110	17	2	9	6	-	-	-	-
Montana	20	-	-	3	12	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	61	-	-	-	-	-	18	5	12	11	15	-	-	-	-
Nevada	108	-	5	61	14	-	5	5	5	-	5	2	4	2	-
New Hampshire	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	190	3	-	16	1	17	41	12	10	20	12	3	-	42	13
New Mexico	45	-	-	3	-	-	33	3	-	-	5	-	1	-	-
New York	755	70	-	16	-	4	71	69	-	308	195	22	-	-	-
North Carolina	185	33	1	46	5	-	-	92	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	125	9	-	44	32	-	31	3	1	-	3	1	1	-	-
Ohio	208	7	-	28	-	1	-	46	1	119	5	1	-	-	-
Oklahoma	17	-	-	3	-	-	-	12	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Oregon	127	3	1	13	17	-	4	26	25	10	28	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	219	-	-	9	16	-	25	50	72	13	-	26	2	6	-
Rhode Island	18	-	-	4	-	-	8	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	35	-	-	10	3	-	-	17	1	-	4	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	11	-	-	2	-	-	3	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	330	-	-	10	1	1	245	14	3	20	3	-	1	32	-
Texas	76	-	-	20	3	-	-	18	8	23	3	-	-	1	-
Utah	130	1	-	70	-	-	21	2	31	-	5	-	-	-	-
Vermont	32	-	-	4	11	-	1	6	2	-	4	-	-	1	3
Virginia	69	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	64	2	-	-	-	-
Washington	161	-	-	24	10	-	22	47	4	33	21	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	33	-	-	3	-	-	-	27	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	436	-	-	35	43	-	15	42	63	77	143	-	18	-	-
Wyoming	86	-	-	-	78	-	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	1	-	-	9	-
Guam	5	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	267	-	-	246	-	-	-	15	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 18

STATUS OF TEACHER TRAINING IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION, ALL PROGRAMS, FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Number of Approved Institutions 1/	Number of Teacher Trainers		Number Enrolled		Number Completed State Plan Requirements		Number Completed State Plan Requirements and Placed in Field Trained	
		Full-time	Part-time	Pre-service	In-service	Secondary	Adult	Secondary	Adult
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total	325	1,112	1,242	47,278	42,920	15,578	5,422	8,728	3,420
Alabama	7	19	1	899	769	222	91	31	4
Alaska	1	-	4	3	83	8	-	2	-
Arizona	3	15	7	3,326	991	318	94	305	95
Arkansas	7	13	13	514	355	216	14	148	16
California	9	26	48	48	3,740	1,057	1,461	243	-
Colorado	2	10	16	229	556	202	73	157	108
Connecticut	5	30	18	423	387	286	-	127	2
Delaware	2	11	14	318	110	49	59	25	8
Florida	5	20	13	540	1,407	144	120	65	108
Georgia	12	28	15	1,037	594	237	83	151	-
Hawaii	1	2	4	24	262	9	3	7	3
Idaho	3	9	9	282	147	80	70	72	70
Illinois	7	24	45	1,606	1,137	541	42	212	83
Indiana	4	24	37	911	1,075	326	26	151	11
Iowa	3	22	31	1,172	331	259	13	190	28
Kansas	3	14	2	792	558	130	6	100	40
Kentucky	8	24	20	1,132	869	321	-	176	1
Louisiana	10	28	22	562	892	476	-	330	-
Maine	7	28	7	176	428	80	-	72	-
Maryland	5	11	23	571	378	159	-	98	-
Massachusetts	5	2	85	669	946	1,020	360	98	81
Michigan	10	18	49	2,809	2,587	716	112	470	987
Minnesota	8	50	81	2,592	1,114	400	135	317	202
Mississippi	6	15	11	594	497	223	10	78	5
Missouri	9	37	56	1,951	536	501	6	618	11
Montana	2	4	4	416	279	87	-	35	-
Nebraska	4	11	20	517	377	195	-	90	-
Nevada	1	4	3	92	168	18	4	13	4
New Hampshire	3	5	3	255	2	46	2	40	2
New Jersey	4	56	39	1,471	439	334	99	184	6
New Mexico	4	9	18	415	239	148	16	26	-
New York	43	105	140	2,481	1,549	659	-	426	-
North Carolina	8	23	3	390	1,405	419	29	155	16
North Dakota	4	9	43	454	251	206	31	145	31
Ohio	10	38	16	1,618	1,446	783	96	608	69
Oklahoma	4	16	12	1,034	1,109	218	20	138	77
Oregon	1	24	20	926	894	267	341	195	288
Pennsylvania	18	99	52	4,374	2,496	1,224	114	570	36
Rhode Island	3	2	4	137	75	40	2	21	-
South Carolina	4	15	2	361	991	149	48	122	7
South Dakota	3	5	5	175	225	71	19	57	15
Tennessee	6	15	15	978	753	250	-	114	-
Texas	21	45	36	2,702	3,530	1,117	142	454	159
Utah	5	22	18	738	322	233	8	149	157
Vermont	1	2	3	60	40	35	5	35	3
Virginia	8	54	27	2,104	1,315	371	244	236	3
Washington	9	24	57	926	1,930	202	1,023	431	426
West Virginia	6	4	9	252	140	92	-	30	-
Wisconsin	7	26	57	718	1,244	199	396	95	258
Wyoming	1	6	3	115	85	32	5	25	-
Dist. of Columbia	1	-	1	-	50	3	-	3	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	2	9	1	389	817	200	-	88	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Number of institutions offering one or more approved teacher training programs in vocational education.

Table 19

STATUS OF TEACHER TRAINING IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION
FISCAL YEAR 1967

Program	Number of Approved Institutions	Number of Teacher Trainers		Number Enrolled		Number Completed State Plan Requirements		Number Completed State Plan Requirements and Placed in Field Trained				Estimated Number that will Complete State Plan Requirements next year		Estimated Need for next Report Year	
								Secondary		Adult					
		Full-time	Part-time	Pre-service	In-service	Secondary	Adult	In State	Out of State	In State	Out of State	Secondary	Adult	Secondary	Adult
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total	720	1,112	1,242	47,278	42,920	15,578	5,422	7,498	1,230	2,960	460	16,907	5,173	14,633	6,574
Agriculture	75	172	57	4,783	6,343	1,389	40	693	112	51	53	1,486	43	1,365	150
Distributive	75	59	69	1,826	2,725	921	467	551	38	135	7	974	421	1,213	521
Health	38	5	19	157	1,289	214	416	85	-	345	-	287	501	383	829
Home Economics	208	312	223	19,352	7,443	5,125	687	2,176	482	296	162	6,507	494	4,479	593
Office	141	295	164	8,575	3,892	3,020	304	1,586	211	105	163	3,094	377	2,640	582
Technical	46	23	44	985	2,592	396	709	159	9	748	46	501	651	630	1,004
Trades and industry	90	138	512	6,402	16,801	3,601	2,746	1,558	29	1,258	15	2,839	2,644	2,700	2,798
Other	5	28	32	25	282	28	-	3	-	-	-	33	-	54	10
Guidance	42	80	122	5,173	1,553	884	53	687	349	22	14	1,186	42	1,169	87

Table 20

ALLOTMENTS OF FUNDS TO STATES UNDER THE SMITH-HUGHES ACT, GEORGE-BARDEN ACT, AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION ACT OF 1963 FOR THE FISCAL YEAR 1967 1/

State	Grand total	Smith-Hughes Act 2/				George-Barden Act 3/								Vocational Education Act of 1963	
		Total	Agri-culture	Trades & Ind. & Home Ec.	Teacher Training	Total	Title I					Title II Practical nursing	Title III Technical programs	Section 4 activities	Section 13 Work-study
							Agri-culture	Distributive occupations	Home economics	Trades and industry	Fishery occupations				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Total	$265,377,278	$7,266,455	$3,046,355	$3,101,787	$1,118,313	$49,885,823	$10,309,987	$2,603,298	$8,182,835	$8,215,703	$375,000	$5,000,000	$15,000,000	$198,325,000	$10,000,000
Alabama	6,094,961	143,330	81,863	43,172	18,295	1,140,849	283,349	44,954	213,135	136,819	3,615	114,744	344,233	4,610,512	200,270
Alaska	549,795	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	259,576	40,000	15,000	40,000	40,000	22,500	25,519	76,557	245,236	14,983
Arizona	2,219,861	51,789	18,401	23,388	10,000	279,450	40,000	17,919	47,907	59,848	1,875	37,975	83,926	1,805,218	83,404
Arkansas	3,511,377	85,107	56,663	18,440	10,004	797,790	233,263	24,581	147,536	69,493	1,875	80,263	240,789	2,519,605	108,875
California	18,650,677	534,067	118,994	327,051	88,022	2,549,008	335,107	216,285	309,808	734,905	22,500	257,601	772,802	14,665,140	902,462
Colorado	2,547,643	66,744	25,594	31,150	10,000	434,455	89,720	24,136	66,636	77,699	1,875	43,597	130,792	1,946,059	100,385
Connecticut	2,858,345	92,547	30,506	47,843	14,198	461,753	40,000	34,887	79,435	119,947	1,875	46,405	139,214	2,171,198	132,847
Delaware	677,401	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	232,631	40,000	15,000	40,000	40,000	3,470	23,540	70,621	390,298	24,472
Florida	7,627,358	187,558	71,604	88,223	27,731	967,146	74,147	68,138	186,436	231,520	22,500	96,104	288,311	6,199,468	273,186
Georgia	7,522,330	172,456	97,839	52,534	22,083	1,291,071	286,460	54,361	254,730	168,921	6,475	129,556	388,668	5,810,089	248,714
Hawaii	1,102,100	31,661	10,000	11,661	10,000	230,196	40,000	15,000	40,000	40,000	3,137	23,015	69,044	797,792	42,451
Idaho	1,305,131	39,430	19,430	10,000	10,000	335,250	93,392	15,000	50,597	40,000	1,875	33,599	100,797	890,996	39,455
Illinois	11,204,477	360,319	107,716	196,145	56,458	2,130,336	395,878	138,727	280,445	454,728	2,183	214,594	643,781	8,216,394	497,428
Indiana	6,788,130	193,488	97,255	70,121	26,112	1,440,031	341,459	64,161	253,208	199,553	1,875	144,944	434,831	4,907,895	246,716
Iowa	4,473,849	122,556	71,873	35,240	15,443	1,327,878	465,787	37,947	187,137	100,101	1,875	133,760	401,261	2,883,076	140,339
Kansas	3,380,581	91,385	47,167	32,017	12,201	784,270	225,430	29,980	132,803	88,769	1,875	78,853	236,560	2,391,526	113,370
Kentucky	5,777,575	143,135	93,514	32,606	17,015	1,324,728	385,312	41,808	243,466	118,973	1,875	133,323	399,969	4,131,417	178,295
Louisiana	5,780,378	134,293	66,401	49,651	18,241	912,068	163,978	44,820	172,878	144,463	22,500	90,857	272,572	4,537,243	196,774
Maine	1,600,515	48,182	26,204	11,978	10,000	310,388	40,000	15,000	68,824	44,005	22,500	30,165	90,494	1,189,505	52,440
Maryland	4,169,771	118,672	47,000	54,307	17,365	666,815	77,479	42,669	122,368	142,870	16,192	66,309	198,928	3,202,493	181,791
Massachusetts	5,617,118	179,461	46,955	103,672	28,834	833,089	40,000	70,850	122,251	244,251	22,500	83,309	249,928	4,351,359	253,209
Michigan	10,374,870	297,765	115,665	138,287	43,813	1,798,634	310,134	107,655	301,140	353,680	2,269	181,189	543,567	7,856,956	421,515
Minnesota	5,355,800	141,929	71,666	51,144	19,119	1,312,235	413,253	46,978	186,588	135,024	1,875	132,129	396,388	3,720,844	180,792
Mississippi	4,542,232	107,308	75,332	19,778	12,198	1,163,305	381,807	29,973	196,130	78,125	11,568	116,425	349,277	3,132,779	138,840
Missouri	6,054,066	173,605	80,100	69,312	24,193	1,390,638	380,371	59,445	208,545	180,539	1,875	139,966	419,897	4,274,571	215,252
Montana	1,172,658	38,665	18,665	10,000	10,000	299,881	74,273	15,000	48,596	40,000	1,875	30,034	90,103	796,156	37,956
Nebraska	2,288,896	64,271	35,813	18,458	10,000	642,728	217,166	19,421	93,240	52,674	1,875	64,588	193,764	1,508,981	72,916
Nevada	615,762	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	228,058	40,000	15,000	40,000	40,000	1,875	22,796	68,387	337,727	19,977
New Hampshire	1,017,929	34,050	14,050	10,000	10,000	228,058	40,000	15,000	40,000	40,000	1,875	22,796	68,387	722,359	33,462
New Jersey	6,737,067	201,903	38,429	129,498	33,976	876,457	40,000	83,485	100,051	287,381	15,005	87,634	262,901	5,340,073	318,634
New Mexico	1,650,193	43,107	18,012	15,095	10,000	245,693	40,980	15,000	46,895	42,651	1,875	24,573	73,719	1,302,460	58,932
New York	17,733,617	575,316	135,995	345,334	93,987	2,700,384	228,411	230,941	354,071	786,244	16,013	271,176	813,528	13,630,868	827,049
North Carolina	9,253,865	221,793	152,859	43,418	25,516	2,032,505	568,575	62,697	397,977	179,046	4,689	204,880	614,641	6,711,898	287,669
North Dakota	1,308,053	42,740	22,740	10,000	10,000	434,085	143,764	15,000	59,206	40,000	1,875	43,560	130,680	794,770	36,458
Ohio	12,875,078	369,365	143,369	171,636	54,360	2,201,568	365,400	133,570	373,268	438,894	4,093	221,586	664,757	9,793,732	510,413
Oklahoma	3,965,019	96,258	47,924	35,295	13,039	735,384	182,132	32,040	124,772	98,860	1,875	73,926	321,779	3,005,524	127,853
Oregon	2,649,428	73,613	37,105	26,508	10,000	508,946	97,276	24,339	96,605	77,890	10,597	50,560	151,679	1,965,985	100,884
Pennsylvania	14,524,817	437,176	178,560	195,223	63,393	2,343,066	250,585	155,766	464,891	523,751	5,065	235,752	707,256	11,185,718	558,857
Rhode Island	1,201,373	37,901	10,000	17,901	10,000	231,350	40,000	15,000	40,000	40,872	2,381	23,274	69,823	888,672	43,450
South Carolina	4,860,884	114,757	77,766	23,647	13,344	973,362	346,985	32,787	202,470	97,050	1,937	98,033	394,100	3,614,447	158,318
South Dakota	1,349,438	42,940	22,940	10,000	10,000	436,475	144,671	15,000	59,725	40,000	1,875	43,801	131,403	833,066	36,957
Tennessee	6,750,191	159,386	94,475	44,934	19,977	1,426,595	412,688	49,087	245,971	142,383	1,875	143,648	430,943	4,954,951	209,259
Texas	15,871,541	359,602	132,707	173,185	53,650	2,357,417	488,465	131,826	345,666	424,481	22,500	236,120	708,359	12,595,165	559,357
Utah	1,522,866	38,478	12,402	16,076	10,000	228,884	40,000	15,000	40,000	40,475	1,875	22,876	68,628	1,200,597	54,937
Vermont	765,003	33,318	13,318	10,000	10,000	228,058	40,000	15,000	40,000	40,000	1,875	22,796	68,387	482,651	20,976
Virginia	7,217,368	173,136	97,792	53,128	22,216	1,294,292	279,355	54,589	254,608	170,542	15,506	129,923	389,769	5,507,219	242,721
Washington	3,938,906	113,306	50,503	46,824	15,979	723,517	114,817	39,263	131,487	128,511	22,500	71,735	215,204	2,942,267	159,816
West Virginia	3,205,887	91,340	63,787	17,134	10,419	604,758	85,062	25,601	166,073	83,102	1,875	60,761	182,284	2,403,411	106,378
Wisconsin	5,907,672	162,247	79,342	60,773	22,132	1,364,517	389,561	54,380	206,572	162,332	1,875	137,449	412,348	4,173,147	207,761
Wyoming	616,737	30,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	228,058	40,000	15,000	40,000	40,000	1,875	22,796	68,387	340,700	17,979
American Samoa	118,796	-	-	-	-	81,875	-	-	-	-	1,875	-	-	35,423	1,498
Dist. of Columbia	805,517	-	-	-	-	228,058	40,000	15,000	40,000	40,000	1,875	22,796	68,387	546,495	30,964
Guam	248,060	-	-	-	-	135,910	-	-	-	-	1,875	13,509	40,526	107,156	4,994
Puerto Rico	5,290,348	105,000	30,000	60,000	15,000	1,423,432	543,505	32,332	189,326	75,331	14,430	142,127	426,381	3,599,103	162,813
Virgin Islands	127,999	-	-	-	-	68,892	-	-	-	-	1,875	6,754	20,263	56,610	2,497

1/ Smith-Hughes Act and George-Barden Act allotments are based upon population, Eighteenth Census of the United States, 1960. Vocational Education Act of 1963 allotments are based upon average per capita income and State populations of various age groups. For method of allotment see the Acts.

2/ Includes appropriation to Puerto Rico under separate Act.

3/ Includes $80,000 for American Samoa, $80,000 for Guam, and $40,000 for Virgin Islands allotted by law to the total field of vocational education.

NOTE: American Samoa did not request vocational education funds; therefore, none were obligated.
Fishery funds were not requested nor obligated for the following States: Connecticut, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, South Dakota, and the District of Columbia.

Table 21

APPROVED TRANSFER OF FEDERAL VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FUNDS, AS REQUESTED BY STATES FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	From	To	Amount Approved
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Total			$22,241,268
Alabama	G. B. Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	$ 21,314
Alaska	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	G. B. Home Ec.	2,000
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	G. B. Home Ec.	6,000
	S. H. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	10,000
	G. B. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	25,000
	G. B. T&I	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	15,000
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	8,000
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	4,000
Arizona	S. H. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	18,401
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	18,711
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	6,667
	G. B. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	40,000
	G. B. T&I	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	59,848
	G. B. Distribution	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	17,919
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	27,975
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	83,926
Arkansas	S. H. Agric.)	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	85,107
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.)		
	S. H. Teacher Trng.)		
	G. B. Fisheries	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	1,875
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	80,263
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	240,789
California	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	G. B. Home Ec.	65,410
Connecticut	S. H. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	30,506
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	47,843
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	14,198
	G. B. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	40,000
	G. B. T&I	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	119,947
	G. B. Distribution	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	34,887
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	46,405
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	139,214
Delaware	S. H. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	10,000
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	8,400
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	8,500
	G. B. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	40,000
	G. B. T&I	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	40,000
	G. B. Distribution	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	15,000
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	23,540
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	70,621
Florida	S. H. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	71,604
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	72,343
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	19,412
	G. B. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	74,147
	G. B. T&I	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	231,520
	G. B. Distribution	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	68,138
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	96,104
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	288,311
	G. B. Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	18,643
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	8,319
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	15,879
	G. B. Fisheries	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	22,500
Georgia	S. H. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	97,839
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	44,477
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	9,087
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	5,240
	G. B. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	286,460
	G. B. T&I	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	163,921
	G. B. Distribution	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	54,261
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	129,556
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	338,668
	G. B. Fisheries	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	8,475
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	G. B. Home Ec.	8,057
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	G. B. Home Ec.	7,757
Idaho	G. B. Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	5,060
Illinois	S. H. Agric.	G. B. Agric.	107,716
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	G. B. Home Ec.	39,229
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	G. B. T&I	156,916
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	214,594
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	643,781
Kentucky	S. H. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	93,514
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	32,606
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	11,340
	G. B. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	385,312
	G. B. Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	24,347
	G. B. T&I	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	118,973
	G. B. Distribution	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	41,808
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	133,323
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	399,969
Maine	S. H. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	26,204
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	11,978
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	10,000
	G. B. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	40,000
	G. B. Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	6,823
	G. B. T&I	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	44,005
	G. B. Distribution	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	15,000
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	30,165
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	90,494
Maryland	S. H. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	47,000
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	54,307
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	17,365
	G. B. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	77,479
	G. B. T&I	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	142,870
	G. B. Distribution	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	42,669
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	66,309
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	198,928
Michigan	S. H. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	115,665
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	110,630
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	29,209
	G. B. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	310,134
	G. B. Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	30,114
	G. B. T&I	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	352,680
	G. B. Distribution	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	107,655
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	181,189
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	543,567
Mississippi	S. H. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	75,332
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	19,778
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	4,880
	G. B. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	381,807
	G. B. Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	19,613
	G. B. T&I	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	78,125
	G. B. Distribution	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	29,973
	G. B. Fisheries	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	11,568
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	116,425
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	349,277
Nebraska	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	G. B. Home Ec.	3,690
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	193,764
Nevada	S. H. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	10,000
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	8,000
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	6,000
	G. B. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	40,000
	G. B. T&I	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	40,000
	G. B. Distribution	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	15,000
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	22,796
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	68,387
New Jersey	S. H. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	38,429
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	5,976
	G. B. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	40,000
	G. B. T&I	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	287,381
	G. B. Distribution	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	83,485
	G. B. Fisheries	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	15,005
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	87,634
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	262,901
New York	S. H. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	135,995
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	345,334
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	93,987
	G. B. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	228,411
	G. B. Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	254,071
	G. B. T&I	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	786,244
	G. B. Distribution	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	230,941
	G. B. Fisheries	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	16,013
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	271,176
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	813,528
North Carolina	S. H. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	152,859
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	43,418
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	25,516
	G. B. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	568,575
	G. B. T&I	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	179,046
	G. B. Distribution	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	62,697
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	204,880
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	614,641
Oregon	S. H. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	37,105
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	26,508
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	10,000
	G. B. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	97,276
	G. B. Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	9,660
	G. B. T&I	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	77,890
	G. B. Distribution	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	24,339
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	50,560
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	151,679
Pennsylvania	S. H. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	178,560
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	195,223
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	63,393
	G. B. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	250,585
	G. B. Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	46,489
	G. B. T&I	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	523,751
	G. B. Distribution	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	155,766
Rhode Island	G. B. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	4,000
	G. B. Distribution	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	12,000
	G. B. Fisheries	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	2,381
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	55,000
South Carolina	S. H. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	77,766
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	23,647
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	13,344
	G. B. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	246,985
	G. B. T&I	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	97,050
	G. B. Distribution	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	32,787
	G. B. Fisheries	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	1,278
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	98,033
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	294,100
Tennessee	S. H. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	94,475
	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	44,934
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	12,977
	G. B. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	412,688
	G. B. Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	24,597
	G. B. T&I	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	142,383
	G. B. Distribution	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	49,087
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	143,648
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	430,943
Virginia	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	389,769
Wisconsin	S. H. T&I and Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	48,618
	S. H. Teacher Trng.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	7,377
	G. B. T&I	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	162,332
	G. B. Distribution	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	54,380
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	137,449
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	412,348
Wyoming	G. B. Home Ec.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	4,000
	G. B. Fisheries	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	1,875
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	9,900
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	57,052
Washington	G. B. Fisheries	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	22,500
District of Columbia	G. B. Agric.	G. B. T&I	31,225
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	G. B. T&I	65,087
Puerto Rico	G. B. Agric.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	112,000
	G. B. Prac. Nursing	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	88,000
	G. B. Tech. Edu.	Voc. Edu. Act of 1963	300,000

Table 22

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FROM FEDERAL AND MATCHING FUNDS FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	Federal 1/	State and Local		
			Total	State	Local
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	$1,004,133,213	$260,320,618	$743,812,595	$304,710,616	$439,101,979
Alabama	24,166,279	5,771,358	18,394,921	6,873,024	11,521,897
Alaska	1,154,542	483,790	670,752	157,983	512,769
Arizona	7,002,601	2,198,035	4,804,566	2,089,985	2,714,581
Arkansas	9,100,383	3,386,150	5,714,233	2,602,049	3,112,184
California	72,163,565	18,506,143	53,657,422	862,593	52,794,829
Colorado	7,752,628	2,545,768	5,206,860	773,724	4,433,136
Connecticut	14,728,455	2,789,779	11,938,676	8,543,202	3,395,474
Delaware	2,900,075	622,021	2,278,054	2,046,346	231,708
Florida	34,440,349	7,562,067	26,878,282	21,906,586	4,971,696
Georgia	22,340,858	7,522,330	14,818,528	6,354,953	8,463,575
Hawaii	2,854,422	1,087,501	1,766,921	1,766,921	0
Idaho	3,496,635	1,281,243	2,215,392	1,127,092	1,088,300
Illinois	40,104,115	11,137,024	28,967,091	6,129,928	22,837,163
Indiana	16,405,448	5,538,925	10,866,523	2,143,370	8,723,153
Iowa	16,163,616	4,451,967	11,711,649	8,004,232	3,707,417
Kansas	8,935,004	3,188,024	5,746,980	870,595	4,876,385
Kentucky	19,141,211	5,761,726	13,379,485	11,888,651	1,490,834
Louisiana	15,672,177	5,646,998	10,025,179	1,129,311	8,895,868
Maine	4,081,261	1,473,198	2,608,063	1,060,138	1,547,925
Maryland	16,953,481	4,099,334	12,854,147	7,350,243	5,503,904
Massachusetts	32,220,297	5,562,253	26,658,044	600,459	26,057,585
Michigan	33,374,783	10,329,557	23,045,226	3,130,044	19,915,182
Minnesota	21,028,817	5,353,925	15,674,892	5,865,774	9,809,118
Mississippi	11,743,488	4,542,192	7,201,296	2,792,163	4,409,133
Missouri	19,985,529	6,037,387	13,948,142	1,399,756	12,548,386
Montana	2,672,167	1,049,498	1,622,669	362,722	1,259,947
Nebraska	5,296,459	2,287,021	3,009,438	613,053	2,396,385
Nevada	4,689,263	615,762	4,073,501	374,045	3,699,456
New Hampshire	2,450,931	1,001,907	1,449,024	667,861	781,163
New Jersey	23,601,852	6,737,067	16,864,785	7,546,635	9,318,150
New Mexico	4,136,668	1,647,311	2,489,357	185,105	2,304,252
New York	125,773,440	17,733,617	108,039,823	54,362,862	53,676,961
North Carolina	36,434,261	9,158,504	27,275,757	16,366,226	10,909,531
North Dakota	4,240,123	1,306,178	2,933,945	1,094,396	1,839,549
Ohio	41,374,484	12,524,550	28,849,934	14,114,034	14,735,900
Oklahoma	14,918,354	3,953,429	10,964,925	1,400,000	9,564,925
Oregon	10,872,787	2,638,073	8,234,714	2,957,099	5,277,615
Pennsylvania	65,580,446	13,804,198	51,776,248	23,412,220	28,364,028
Rhode Island	3,438,987	1,201,373	2,237,614	1,370,913	866,701
South Carolina	17,201,078	4,783,805	12,417,273	7,151,206	5,266,067
South Dakota	3,233,120	1,321,866	1,911,254	352,916	1,558,338
Tennessee	18,144,851	6,627,322	11,517,529	5,871,633	5,645,896
Texas	57,208,769	15,824,048	41,384,721	28,369,692	13,015,029
Utah	6,452,121	1,519,457	4,932,664	2,222,286	2,710,378
Vermont	2,699,170	742,839	1,956,331	1,146,401	809,930
Virginia	24,147,356	7,052,013	17,095,343	6,399,689	10,695,654
Washington	19,079,079	3,930,934	15,148,145	3,634,431	11,513,714
West Virginia	9,518,144	3,203,706	6,314,438	827,681	5,486,757
Wisconsin	23,935,058	5,807,777	18,127,281	5,369,717	12,757,564
Wyoming	1,810,576	616,735	1,193,841	107,954	1,085,887
Dist. of Col.	2,031,885	803,250	1,228,635	1,228,635	0
Guam	405,584	190,989	214,595	214,595	0
Puerto Rico	14,583,486	5,272,092	9,311,394	9,311,394	0
Virgin Islands	292,695	86,602	206,093	206,093	0

1/ Vocational Education Act of 1963, Smith-Hughes and George-Barden Acts

Table 23

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION BY SOURCE OF FUNDS AND BY STATE (EXCLUDES CONSTRUCTION AND WORK-STUDY) FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	State	Local	Federal			
				Total	Smith-Hughes	George-Barden	V.E. Act of 1963
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	$796,998,124	$261,622,862	$351,547,285	$183,827,977	$3,891,116	$30,564,723	$149,372,138
Alabama	21,376,995	6,873,024	10,140,740	4,363,231	143,330	1,108,351	3,111,550
Alaska	1,145,028	155,604	512,769	476,655	0	180,654	296,001
Arizona	6,906,825	2,067,199	2,709,917	2,129,709	8,010	47,907	2,073,792
Arkansas	7,738,749	2,208,571	2,856,416	2,673,762	0	474,863	2,198,899
California	63,249,590	862,594	46,974,664	15,412,332	468,657	2,593,168	12,350,507
Colorado	6,818,713	740,194	4,033,136	2,045,383	66,744	432,580	1,546,059
Connecticut	13,823,486	7,716,304	3,383,559	2,723,623	0	79,425	2,644,198
Delaware	2,587,179	1,870,508	231,708	484,963	3,100	40,000	441,863
Florida	24,478,763	15,734,517	4,902,264	3,841,982	0	191,981	3,650,001
Georgia	21,635,554	6,302,325	8,234,613	7,098,616	0	270,543	6,828,073
Hawaii	2,509,249	1,605,628	0	903,621	30,994	224,835	647,792
Idaho	3,352,571	1,055,256	1,085,586	1,211,729	39,430	328,315	843,984
Illinois	23,032,879	6,106,649	10,130,582	6,795,648	56,458	1,573,639	5,165,551
Indiana	13,083,557	2,143,370	7,080,487	3,859,700	193,488	1,373,145	2,293,067
Iowa	11,983,798	4,311,522	3,340,641	4,331,635	122,556	1,326,003	2,883,076
Kansas	7,132,852	870,596	3,901,872	2,360,384	91,284	774,077	1,495,023
Kentucky	13,147,765	9,853,375	584,160	2,710,230	5,675	219,121	2,485,434
Louisiana	14,840,367	822,414	8,828,011	5,189,942	134,293	911,385	4,144,264
Maine	4,035,676	1,053,405	1,543,262	1,439,009	0	82,823	1,356,186
Maryland	12,162,435	4,768,130	4,939,451	2,454,854	0	110,131	2,344,723
Massachusetts	24,307,907	600,459	20,023,690	3,683,758	179,461	814,439	2,689,858
Michigan	26,782,970	1,786,413	17,969,181	7,027,376	42,261	271,026	6,714,089
Minnesota	17,163,583	5,865,774	7,592,569	3,705,240	141,929	1,310,360	2,252,951
Mississippi	9,066,347	2,788,597	3,045,995	3,231,755	7,318	176,517	3,047,920
Missouri	14,174,787	1,139,667	9,270,971	3,764,149	173,605	1,388,762	2,201,782
Montana	2,220,703	359,702	1,042,646	818,355	38,665	264,013	515,677
Nebraska	4,828,932	426,627	2,373,090	2,029,215	60,581	450,779	1,517,855
Nevada	2,655,889	367,684	1,748,737	539,468	6,000	41,875	491,593
New Hampshire	1,855,602	663,642	485,576	706,384	34,050	218,060	454,274
New Jersey	17,149,102	7,543,303	5,291,366	4,314,433	154,498	100,051	4,059,884
New Mexico	3,615,630	165,461	2,073,479	1,376,690	42,101	243,818	1,090,771
New York	116,571,093	51,483,519	50,642,006	14,445,568	0	100,000	14,345,568
North Carolina	31,821,164	15,206,651	8,298,986	8,315,527	0	402,666	7,912,861
North Dakota	3,491,500	1,089,481	1,482,299	919,720	42.740	432,210	444,770
Ohio	25,980,433	14,113,911	7,093,657	4,772,865	369,365	2,197,475	2,206,025
Oklahoma	11,680,100	1,219,720	7,921,279	2,539,101	96,258	733,509	1,709,334
Oregon	8,065,985	2,809,001	3,363,150	1,893,834	0	92,832	1,801,002
Pennsylvania	35,141,690	6,959,098	20,509,226	7,673,366	0	940,221	6,733,145
Rhode Island	1,568,412	404,721	855,409	308,282	37,901	157,969	112,412
South Carolina	13,423,367	7,141,588	3,366,531	2,915,248	0	202,470	2,712,778
South Dakota	2,387,896	351,174	1,141,274	895,448	42,932	434,600	417,916
Tennessee	16,095,664	5,106,705	5,445,896	5,543,063	7,000	221,374	5,314,689
Texas	45,602,590	28,369,692	7,387,065	9,845,833	359,602	2,343,905	7,142,326
Utah	5,916,166	2,220,017	2,430,095	1,266,054	38,478	226,979	1,000,597
Vermont	1,729,940	642,464	809,930	277,546	33,318	226,094	18,134
Virginia	18,377,547	6,364,912	7,842,815	4,169,820	173,136	889,017	3,107,667
Washington	18,677,670	3,631,160	11,357,498	3,689,012	113,306	701,017	2,874,689
West Virginia	5,543,196	575,606	3,694,017	1,273,573	91,340	602,187	580,046
Wisconsin	19,797,209	5,366,128	10,619,362	3,811,719	106,252	596,133	3,109,334
Wyoming	1,538,219	107,954	955,652	474,613	30,000	155,231	289,382
Dist. of Col.	1,539,934	930,931	0	609,003	0	226,183	382,820
Guam	272,028	143,310	0	128,718	0	80,000	48,718
Puerto Rico	12,651,907	8,366,394	0	4,285,513	105,000	915,976	3,264,537
Virgin Islands	260,931	190,211	0	70,720	0	64,029	6,691

Table 24

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL EDUCATION FROM FEDERAL V.E. ACT OF 1963 FUNDS AND MATCHING FUNDS FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	Federal (VE Act of 1963)	State and Local		
			Total	State	Local
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	$781,223,064	$225,864,779	$555,358,285	$228,865,588	$326,492,697
Alabama	16,934,643	4,519,677	12,414,966	2,644,921	9,770,045
Alaska	676,945	303,136	373,809	88,347	285,462
Arizona	5,635,448	2,142,118	3,493,330	1,832,723	1,660,607
Arkansas	6,017,758	2,911,287	3,106,471	1,765,500	1,340,971
California	49,609,307	15,444,318	34,164,989	0	34,164,989
Colorado	5,990,646	2,046,444	3,944,202	629,909	3,314,293
Connecticut	14,014,551	2,710,354	11,304,197	8,502,893	2,801,304
Delaware	2,299,396	578,921	1,720,475	1,579,015	141,460
Florida	28,930,931	7,370,086	21,560,845	17,844,124	3,716,721
Georgia	17,988,884	7,251,787	10,737,097	5,821,024	4,916,073
Hawaii	2,090,322	831,672	1,258,650	1,258,650	0
Idaho	2,101,995	913,498	1,188,497	824,468	364,029
Illinois	29,884,234	9,506,927	20,377,307	2,820,256	17,557,051
Indiana	8,595,725	3,972,292	4,623,433	670,620	3,952,813
Iowa	11,409,136	3,003,408	8,405,728	6,577,071	1,828,657
Kansas	5,429,191	2,322,663	3,106,528	484,300	2,622,228
Kentucky	16,437,968	5,536,930	10,901,038	9,550,658	1,350,380
Louisiana	9,976,700	4,601,320	5,375,380	449,150	4,926,230
Maine	3,585,056	1,390,375	2,194,681	873,436	1,321,245
Maryland	15,950,821	3,989,203	11,961,618	7,342,893	4,618,725
Massachusetts	26,526,843	4,568,353	21,958,490	488,088	21,470,402
Michigan	29,190,371	10,016,270	19,174,101	2,750,714	16,423,387
Minnesota	10,721,311	3,901,636	6,819,675	1,244,351	5,575,324
Mississippi	9,618,673	4,358,357	5,260,316	2,038,957	3,221,359
Missouri	12,583,317	4,475,020	8,108,297	307,392	7,800,905
Montana	1,494,043	746,820	747,223	252,080	495,143
Nebraska	3,527,073	1,775,661	1,751,412	364,586	1,386,826
Nevada	4,324,628	567,887	3,756,741	349,823	3,406,918
New Hampshire	1,657,391	749,797	907,594	510,287	397,307
New Jersey	22,533,313	6,482,518	16,050,795	7,038,115	9,012,680
New Mexico	2,999,276	1,361,392	1,637,884	77,757	1,560,127
New York	125,534,770	17,633,617	107,901,153	54,293,527	53,607,626
North Carolina	30,446,289	8,755,838	21,690,451	12,917,517	8,772,934
North Dakota	2,312,255	831,228	1,481,027	511,903	969,124
Ohio	26,037,554	9,957,710	16,079,844	5,280,918	10,798,926
Oklahoma	9,796,784	3,123,662	6,673,122	725,133	5,947,989
Oregon	10,019,974	2,545,241	7,474,733	2,797,145	4,677,588
Pennsylvania	58,082,849	12,863,977	45,218,872	20,835,928	24,382,944
Rhode Island	2,477,306	1,005,503	1,471,803	1,254,106	217,697
South Carolina	14,687,864	4,581,335	10,106,529	6,084,513	4,022,016
South Dakota	1,755,356	844,334	911,022	230,273	680,749
Tennessee	15,042,270	6,398,948	8,643,322	5,385,784	3,257,538
Texas	34,794,803	13,120,541	21,674,262	12,303,261	9,371,001
Utah	4,281,908	1,254,000	3,027,908	1,605,749	1,422,159
Vermont	1,250,747	483,427	767,320	699,510	67,810
Virginia	15,171,540	5,989,860	9,181,680	2,485,792	6,695,888
Washington	12,424,995	3,116,611	9,308,384	2,134,606	7,173,778
West Virginia	6,093,809	2,510,179	3,583,630	394,459	3,189,171
Wisconsin	19,735,855	5,105,392	14,630,463	5,345,576	9,284,887
Wyoming	1,066,431	431,504	634,927	85,716	549,211
Dist. of Col.	1,369,027	577,067	791,960	791,960	0
Guam	245,584	110,989	134,595	134,595	0
Puerto Rico	9,814,050	4,251,116	5,562,934	5,562,934	0
Virgin Islands	45,148	22,573	22,575	22,575	0

Table 25

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION EXPENDITURES FOR SECONDARY EDUCATION FROM FEDERAL V.E. ACT OF 1963 FUNDS AND MATCHING FUNDS FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	Federal	State and Local		
			Total	State	Local
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	$278,288,666	$68,294,304	$209,994,362	$80,530,905	$129,463,457
Alabama	4,784,112	2,356,022	2,428,090	2,099,112	328,978
Alaska	338,093	156,053	182,040	7,264	174,776
Arizona	2,942,209	1,185,329	1,756,880	883,257	873,623
Arkansas	1,663,259	753,525	909,734	19,153	890,581
California	13,774,458	4,455,552	9,318,906	0	9,318,906
Colorado	1,908,032	503,233	1,404,799	133,257	1,271,542
Connecticut	6,883,878	1,374,971	5,508,907	3,165,927	2,342,980
Delaware	1,425,883	280,442	1,145,441	1,003,981	141,460
Florida	8,182,966	1,269,124	6,913,842	5,253,911	1,659,931
Georgia	6,468,662	1,819,268	4,649,394	303,589	4,345,805
Hawaii	268,664	91,912	176,752	176,752	0
Idaho	547,514	205,295	342,219	24,489	317,730
Illinois	4,427,596	1,206,480	3,221,116	892,103	2,329,013
Indiana	2,642,324	1,291,775	1,350,549	117,241	1,233,308
Iowa	1,772,327	770,614	1,001,713	0	1,001,713
Kansas	2,139,010	906,205	1,232,805	285,949	946,856
Kentucky	6,153,883	1,379,097	4,774,786	4,474,960	299,826
Louisiana	3,472,246	1,495,338	1,976,908	0	1,976,908
Maine	1,876,128	533,907	1,342,221	70,364	1,271,857
Maryland	8,177,067	1,682,278	6,494,789	3,152,495	3,342,294
Massachusetts	15,501,340	1,552,455	13,948,885	0	13,948,885
Michigan	9,867,559	2,751,402	7,116,157	341,607	6,774,550
Minnesota	1,105,853	298,548	807,305	254,380	552,925
Mississippi	3,157,564	1,214,413	1,943,151	627,444	1,315,707
Missouri	3,670,404	1,488,803	2,181,601	10,000	2,171,601
Montana	377,833	188,784	189,049	0	189,049
Nebraska	1,235,824	614,914	620,910	6,346	614,564
Nevada	745,305	178,693	566,612	73,374	493,238
New Hampshire	154,505	52,785	101,720	0	101,720
New Jersey	13,343,184	3,003,227	10,339,957	5,883,068	4,456,889
New Mexico	1,389,381	611,165	778,216	0	778,216
New York	54,299,200	7,735,544	46,563,656	23,219,326	23,344,330
North Carolina	14,366,641	5,079,563	9,287,078	4,800,610	4,486,468
North Dakota	801,257	290,041	511,216	0	511,216
Ohio	7,431,600	1,194,370	6,237,230	4,011,309	2,225,921
Oklahoma	5,547,600	1,277,335	4,270,265	303,971	3,966,294
Oregon	2,036,569	457,413	1,579,156	175,270	1,403,886
Pennsylvania	17,943,898	3,723,640	14,220,258	2,503,359	11,716,899
Rhode Island	9,628	4,814	4,814	0	4,814
South Carolina	5,095,734	1,356,019	3,739,715	1,853,100	1,886,615
South Dakota	339,437	144,848	194,589	44,226	150,363
Tennessee	6,279,563	2,511,341	3,768,222	935,130	2,833,092
Texas	12,642,517	2,032,195	10,610,322	8,018,503	2,591,819
Utah	847,034	133,217	713,817	24,089	689,728
Vermont	226,703	2,312	224,391	162,104	62,287
Virginia	5,492,036	1,785,393	3,706,643	1,603,167	2,103,476
Washington	4,541,026	1,358,848	3,182,178	688,150	2,494,028
West Virginia	1,565,312	363,603	1,201,709	34,932	1,166,777
Wisconsin	3,228,855	1,041,542	2,187,313	0	2,187,313
Wyoming	294,927	109,284	185,643	12,943	172,700
Dist. of Col.	385,497	185,859	199,638	199,638	0
Guam	24,204	12,102	12,102	12,102	0
Puerto Rico	4,484,140	1,819,300	2,664,840	2,664,840	0
Virgin Islands	8,225	4,112	4,113	4,113	0

Table 26

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION EXPENDITURES FOR POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION FROM FEDERAL V.E. ACT OF 1963 FUNDS AND MATCHING FUNDS FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	Federal	State and Local		
			Total	State	Local
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	$157,763,352	$42,260,889	$115,502,463	$54,747,062	$60,755,401
Alabama	8,300,724	235,485	8,065,239	12,784	8,052,455
Alaska	247,655	103,916	143,739	46,691	97,048
Arizona	1,740,598	747,147	993,451	422,285	571,166
Arkansas	2,176,023	1,060,584	1,115,439	962,620	152,819
California	15,550,362	3,665,794	11,884,568	0	11,884,568
Colorado	1,698,308	590,530	1,107,778	127,438	980,340
Connecticut	1,647,427	393,526	1,253,901	1,253,901	0
Delaware	146,338	49,221	97,117	97,117	0
Florida	4,218,659	739,836	3,478,823	2,643,905	834,918
Georgia	6,469,808	3,076,381	3,393,427	3,305,691	87,736
Hawaii	1,015,370	402,528	612,842	612,842	0
Idaho	1,049,944	524,636	525,308	486,403	38,905
Illinois	3,013,957	1,506,976	1,506,981	502,431	1,004,550
Indiana	281,887	140,943	140,944	99,406	41,538
Iowa	4,553,933	1,672,209	2,881,724	2,672,400	209,324
Kansas	905,036	344,918	560,118	124,861	435,257
Kentucky	1,752,192	131,285	1,620,907	1,612,049	8,858
Louisiana	3,285,958	1,580,149	1,705,809	0	1,705,809
Maine	1,402,228	699,325	702,903	689,854	13,049
Maryland	664,768	221,336	443,432	62,606	380,826
Massachusetts	1,400,672	598,429	802,243	433,895	368,348
Michigan	7,881,272	2,711,405	5,169,867	268,290	4,901,577
Minnesota	3,295,217	1,163,663	2,131,554	464,815	1,666,739
Mississippi	2,159,338	1,061,542	1,097,796	768,005	329,791
Missouri	410,000	200,018	209,982	0	209,982
Montana	265,177	132,589	132,588	108,241	24,347
Nebraska	1,401,923	698,019	703,904	64,477	639,427
Nevada	304,452	144,474	159,978	41,504	118,474
New Hampshire	850,151	373,334	476,817	476,817	0
New Jersey	561,762	164,860	396,902	159,752	237,150
New Mexico	518,608	251,457	267,151	15,000	252,151
New York	31,841,100	3,144,001	28,697,099	14,348,550	14,348,549
North Carolina	9,044,998	2,208,062	6,836,936	5,935,441	901,495
North Dakota	438,819	74,689	364,130	272,520	91,610
Ohio	357,699	154,565	203,134	147,619	55.515
Oklahoma	237,574	112,500	125,074	6,340	118,734
Oregon	3,326,197	898,631	2,427,566	1,614,934	812,632
Pennsylvania	2,418,019	761,195	1,656,824	0	1,656,824
Rhode Island	237,669	0	237,669	237,669	0
South Carolina	4,099,832	858,561	3,241,271	3,232,837	8,434
South Dakota	490,670	233,471	257,199	151,133	106,066
Tennessee	4,813,467	2,307,033	2,506,434	2,281,988	224,446
Texas	4,374,774	2,184,284	2,190,490	1,151,339	1,039,151
Utah	1,445,321	521,778	923,543	923,543	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	2,344,480	881,984	1,462,496	497,219	965,277
Washington	5,769,432	967,782	4,801,650	1,145,877	3,655,773
West Virginia	21,182	3,500	17,682	1,000	16,682
Wisconsin	5,884,477	846,312	5,038,165	3,589,753	1,448,412
Wyoming	117,298	58,649	58,649	0	58,649
Dist. of Col.	187,633	90,991	96,642	96,642	0
Guam	19,993	9,997	9,996	9,996	0
Puerto Rico	1,122,971	556,389	566,582	566,582	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0

Table 27

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION EXPENDITURES FOR ADULT EDUCATION FROM FEDERAL V.E. ACT OF 1963 FUNDS AND MATCHING FUNDS FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	Federal	State and Local		
			Total	State	Local
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	$45,356,162	$10,426,423	$34,929,739	$16,652,648	$18,277,091
Alabama	339,720	169,860	169,860	162,405	7,455
Alaska	31,674	12,891	18,783	10,212	8,571
Arizona	235,118	5,205	229,913	112,999	116,914
Arkansas	274,836	135,233	139,603	134,599	5,004
California	4,562,879	956,102	3,606,777	0	3,606,777
Colorado	409,096	93,964	315,132	43,531	271,601
Connecticut	538,059	55,255	482,804	482,802	2
Delaware	241,823	83,106	158,717	158,717	0
Florida	2,677,168	391,193	2,285,975	1,737,340	548,635
Georgia	1,781,811	859,575	922,236	847,272	74,964
Hawaii	158,510	17,202	141,308	141,308	0
Idaho	45,551	22,465	23,086	23,047	39
Illinois	1,866,377	919,581	946,796	326,816	619,980
Indiana	294,378	127,193	167,185	31,191	135,994
Iowa	290,315	133,881	156,434	38,112	118,322
Kansas	16,286	6,520	9,766	458	9,308
Kentucky	1,129,033	414,639	714,394	705,407	8,987
Louisiana	363,154	159,445	203,709	0	203,709
Maine	68,463	31,249	37,214	14,573	22,641
Maryland	1,654,206	168,955	1,485,251	1,354,752	130,499
Massachusetts	208,182	64,196	143,986	0	143,986
Michigan	2,449,590	610,581	1,839,009	51,122	1,787,887
Minnesota	301,447	104,295	197,152	85,307	111,845
Mississippi	507,065	244,861	262,204	188,413	73,791
Missouri	73,854	20,890	52,964	0	52,964
Montana	3,485	1,742	1,743	520	1,223
Nebraska	148,593	68,319	80,274	31,728	48,546
Nevada	137,574	64,842	72,732	33,295	39,437
New Hampshire	360	180	180	180	0
New Jersey	1,312,850	534,414	778,436	486,581	291,855
New Mexico	89,465	44,622	44,843	1,978	42,865
New York	11,919,989	726,494	11,193,495	5,596,748	5,596,747
North Carolina	1,462,496	218,316	1,244,180	550,764	693,416
North Dakota	18,765	8,362	10,403	1,858	8,545
Ohio	597,100	120,102	476,998	184,113	292,885
Oklahoma	208,245	88,481	119,764	17,380	102,384
Oregon	644,219	137,350	506,869	340,246	166,623
Pennsylvania	1,877,509	195,843	1,681,666	1,074,957	606,709
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	891,612	252,965	638,647	411,216	227,431
South Dakota	14,511	7,156	7,355	99	7,256
Tennessee	524,566	262,281	262,285	262,285	0
Texas	772,585	386,266	386,319	352,544	33,775
Utah	100,485	26,700	73,785	71,767	2,018
Vermont	4,005	0	4,005	3,322	683
Virginia	380,303	95,802	284,501	131,608	152,893
Washington	1,012,246	425,492	586,754	159,578	427,176
West Virginia	212,147	86,090	126,057	80,543	45,514
Wisconsin	2,082,985	684,244	1,398,741	0	1,398,741
Wyoming	58,614	27,901	30,713	219	30,494
Dist. of Col.	105,325	47,863	57,462	57,462	0
Guam	55,139	20,273	34,866	34,866	0
Puerto Rico	200,954	85,266	115,688	115,688	0
Virgin Islands	1,440	720	720	720	0

Table 28

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION EXPENDITURES FOR PERSONS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS FROM FEDERAL V.E. ACT OF 1963 FUNDS AND MATCHING FUNDS FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	Federal	State and Local		
			Total	State	Local
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	$20,535,474	$3,559,315	$16,976,159	$8,024,869	$8,951,290
Alabama	0	0	0	0	0
Alaska	10,198	3,236	6,962	1,895	5,067
Arizona	24,814	0	24,814	16,198	8,616
Arkansas	143,492	65,627	77,865	41,066	36,799
California	1,173,263	464,962	708,301	0	708,301
Colorado	170,117	54,323	115,794	16,158	99,636
Connecticut	568,087	177,139	390,948	4,750	386,198
Delaware	113,863	1,542	112,321	112,321	0
Florida	128,394	42,047	86,347	65,623	20,724
Georgia	93,111	30,784	62,327	36,185	26,142
Hawaii	53,884	25,348	28,536	28,536	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	350,005	85,095	264,910	80,563	184,347
Indiana	917,099	176,662	740,437	75,785	664,652
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	7,284	1,948	5,336	684	4,652
Kentucky	153,438	9,689	143,749	142,854	895
Louisiana	171,061	84,843	86,218	0	86,218
Maine	4,420	2,210	2,210	2,210	0
Maryland	20,020	9,965	10,055	5,200	4,855
Massachusetts	212,876	105,993	106,883	0	106,883
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	282,487	77,167	205,320	65,752	139,568
Mississippi	344,123	144,069	200,054	149,748	50,306
Missouri	40,478	13,292	27,186	0	27,186
Montana	19,357	9,679	9,678	9,678	0
Nebraska	51,080	25,540	25,540	0	25,540
Nevada	64,103	23,083	41,020	884	40,136
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	351,759	101,880	249,879	249,879	0
New Mexico	87,777	38,454	49,323	0	49,323
New York	11,091,000	672,213	10,418,787	5,209,393	5,209,394
North Carolina	42,764	20,510	22,254	6,377	15,877
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	898,118	59,281	838,837	643,021	195,816
Oklahoma	9,506	1,853	7,653	0	7,653
Oregon	18,041	9,020	9,021	2,456	6,565
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	86,095	43,047	43,048	43,048	0
Texas	1,419,606	709,803	709,803	631,511	78,292
Utah	199,467	20,182	179,285	4,854	174,431
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	309,866	31,739	278,127	75[illegible]	202,539
Washington	520,797	33,533	487,264	133,[illegible]3	354,201
West Virginia	43,111	15,193	27,918	5,504	22,414
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	16,128	8,064	8,064	0	8,064
Dist. of Col.	36,798	16,507	20,291	20,291	0
Guam	6,140	3,070	3,070	3,070	0
Puerto Rico	280,009	140,004	140,005	140,005	0
Virgin Islands	1,438	719	719	719	0

Table 29

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION EXPENDITURES FOR AREA SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION (AND NUMBER OF PROJECTS) FROM FEDERAL V.E. ACT OF 1963 FUNDS AND MATCHING FUNDS FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	Federal	State and Local			Number of Projects
			Total	State	Local	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	$195,790,403	$68,654,256	$127,136,147	$42,214,168	$84,921,979	389
Alabama	2,735,346	1,367,673	1,367,673	0	1,367,673	10
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	1,231,784	615,892	615,892	378,500	237,392	3
California	7,807,008	2,276,107	5,530,901	0	5,530,901	30
Colorado	800,000	400,000	400,000	0	400,000	2
Connecticut	816,614	0	816,614	816,614	0	3
Delaware	296,827	125,000	171,827	171,827	0	1
Florida	9,681,859	3,512,190	6,169,669	6,169,669	0	19
Georgia	350,000	175,000	175,000		175,000	8
Hawaii	300,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	0	1
Idaho	120,780	52,072	68,708	68,708	0	1
Illinois	16,490,795	3,909,218	12,581,577	15,732	12,565,845	7
Indiana	3,248,768	1,624,384	1,624,384	0	1,624,384	7
Iowa	4,016,000	0	4,016,000	3,686,000	330,000	13
Kansas	1,757,268	793,976	963,292		963,292	7
Kentucky	5,774,350	2,887,175	2,887,175	2,006,016	881,159	25
Louisiana	585,303	286,689	298,614	298,614		1
Maine	0	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	4,604,669	1,504,697	3,099,972	2,582,113	517,859	4
Massachusetts	7,572,537	1,625,453	5,947,084	0	5,947,084	6
Michigan	6,061,421	2,923,710	3,137,711	1,343,631	1,794,080	7
Minnesota	3,619,095	1,467,893	2,151,202	0	2,151,202	6
Mississippi	2,491,828	1,171,637	1,320,191		1,320,191	10
Missouri	5,541,389	2,072,788	3,468,601	258,022	3,210,579	13
Montana	427,695	213,847	213,848	0	213,848	1
Nebraska	369,780	184,890	184,890	184,890	0	2
Nevada	2,000,000	56,317	1,943,683	0	1,943,683	1
New Hampshire	558,363	267,800	290,563	0	290,563	3
New Jersey	6,027,908	2,104,000	3,923,908	0	3,923,908	16
New Mexico	442,462	211,689	230,773	0	230,773	2
New York	7,576,694	2,461,000	5,115,694	2,570,513	2,545,181	6
North Carolina	4,356,687	650,669	3,706,018	1,158,067	2,547,951	10
North Dakota	700,000	350,000	350,000	0	350,000	2
Ohio	15,175,413	7,587,707	7,587,707	0	7,587,707	7
Oklahoma	3,073,664	1,296,190	1,777,474	170,509	1,606,965	5
Oregon	2,680,459	650,000	2,030,459	148,098	1,882,361	2
Pennsylvania	29,988,540	5,866,340	24,122,200	16,453,122	7,669,078	15
Rhode Island	1,812,641	849,641	963,000	963,000	-	3
South Carolina	3,658,550	1,785,381	1,873,169	0	1,873,169	11
South Dakota	830,000	415,000	415,000	0	415,000	2
Tennessee	1,750,000	875,000	875,000	675,000	200,000	3
Texas	10,905,678	5,452,839	5,452,839	0	5,452,839	51
Utah	462,000	200,000	262,000	0	262,000	2
Vermont	968,191	464,514	503,677	503,677	0	4
Virginia	5,643,244	2,787,260	2,855,984	34,777	2,821,207	21
Washington	175,801	87,900	87,900	0	87,900	9
West Virginia	3,785,788	1,823,755	1,962,033	189,926	1,772,107	13
Wisconsin	3,991,272	1,886,317	2,104,955	0	2,104,955	6
Wyoming	248,286	124,143	124,143	0	124,143	1
Dist. of Columbia	451,187	163,675	287,512	287,512	0	4
Guam	128,445	58,438	70,007	70,007	0	1
Puerto Rico	1,668,766	823,766	845,000	845,000	0	1
Virgin Islands	29,248	14,624	14,624	14,624	0	1

Table 30

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION EXPENDITURES FOR ANCILLARY SERVICES FROM FEDERAL V.E. ACT OF 1963 FUNDS AND MATCHING FUNDS FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	Federal	State and Local		
			Total	State	Local
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	$72,144,321	$24,831,207	$47,313,114	$25,822,350	$21,490,764
Alabama	720,803	350,183	370,620	370,620	0
Alaska	39,811	19,905	19,906	19,906	0
Arizona	596,933	136,111	460,822	375,198	85,624
Arkansas	398,514	183,930	214,584	214,584	0
California	5,634,370	2,808,097	2,826,273	0	2,826,273
Colorado	871,178	304,009	567,169	275,995	291,174
Connecticut	3,472,131	643,307	2,828,824	2,768,615	60,209
Delaware	58,593	27,552	31,041	31,041	0
Florida	3,762,158	1,207,801	2,554,357	1,971,276	583,081
Georgia	2,470,188	1,042,065	1,428,123	1,275,659	152,464
Hawaii	248,721	110,802	137,919	137,919	0
Idaho	314,923	91,588	223,335	218,694	4,641
Illinois	3,155,063	1,447,419	1,707,644	995,064	712,580
Indiana	1,138,146	556,494	581,652	346,997	234,655
Iowa	612,744	306,372	306,372	173,851	132,521
Kansas	559,422	235,432	323,990	72,348	251,642
Kentucky	1,255,977	550,724	705,253	580,112	125,141
Louisiana	1,852,471	824,489	1,027,982	142,253	885,729
Maine	188,232	89,495	98,737	89,702	9,035
Maryland	643,714	262,189	381,525	185,727	195,798
Massachusetts	1,291,383	368,785	922,598	54,193	868,405
Michigan	2,400,137	640,701	1,759,436	746,064	1,013,372
Minnesota	1,871,073	609,278	1,261,795	374,097	887,698
Mississippi	773,442	383,035	390,407	301,781	88,626
Missouri	2,577,839	478,779	2,099,060	37,303	2,061,757
Montana	376,727	182,883	193,844	130,621	63,223
Nebraska	222,126	111,063	111,063	75,609	35,454
Nevada	1,039,820	80,501	959,319	194,405	764,914
New Hampshire	57,046	27,975	29,071	29,071	0
New Jersey	511,005	255,503	255,502	255,502	0
New Mexico	393,007	145,073	247,934	41,135	206,799
New York	7,181,134	2,067,316	5,113,818	3,040,167	2,073,651
North Carolina	916,294	386,411	529,883	464,750	65,133
North Dakota	304,791	71,678	233,113	232,610	503
Ohio	1,358,987	677,707	681,280	294,733	386,547
Oklahoma	555,605	229,165	326,440	217,162	109,278
Oregon	1,188,145	298,587	889,558	516,141	373,417
Pennsylvania	5,404,667	2,052,467	3,352,200	804,490	2,547,710
Rhode Island	359,434	107,598	251,836	50,245	201,591
South Carolina	822,975	245,233	577,742	577,742	0
South Dakota	65,514	32,441	33,073	33,073	0
Tennessee	1,289,392	190,987	1,098,405	1,098,405	0
Texas	3,979,142	1,829,778	2,149,364	2,149,364	0
Utah	1,153,646	298,720	854,926	579,227	275,699
Vermont	50,809	15,822	34,987	30,147	4,840
Virginia	875,046	312,749	562,297	143,433	418,864
Washington	180,085	89,034	91,051	4,667	86,384
West Virginia	277,109	111,660	165,449	20,405	145,044
Wisconsin	4,401,689	537,236	3,864,453	1,752,234	2,112,219
Wyoming	307,107	85,484	221,623	72,554	149,069
Dist of Col.	161,823	41,600	120,223	120,223	0
Guam	6,552	3,276	3,276	3,276	0
Puerto Rico	1,794,397	663,578	1,130,819	1,130,819	0
Virgin Islands	2,281	1,140	1,141	1,141	0

Table 31

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION EXPENDITURES FOR WORK-STUDY (AND STUDENT PARTICIPATION) FROM FEDERAL V.E. ACT OF 1963 FUNDS AND MATCHING FUNDS FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	Federal	State and Local			Student Partici- pation
			Total	State	Local	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	$11,344,686	$7,838,385	$3,506,301	$873,586	$2,632,715	50,041
Alabama	53,938	40,454	13,484	0	13,484	335
Alaska	9,514	7,135	2,379	2,379		29
Arizona	95,776	68,326	27,450	22,786	4,664	477
Arkansas	129,850	96,496	33,354	14,978	18,376	753
California	1,106,967	817,704	289,263	0	289,263	4,927
Colorado	133,915	100,385	33,530	33,530	0	382
Connecticut	88,355	66,156	22,199	10,284	11,915	505
Delaware	16,069	12,058	4,011	4,011	0	147
Florida	279,727	207,895	71,832	2,400	69,432	4,160
Georgia	355,304	248,714	106,590	52,628	53,962	629
Hawaii	45,173	33,880	11,293	11,293	0	61
Idaho	23,283	17,442	5,841	3,127	2,714	95
Illinois	580,441	432,158	148,283	7,547	140,736	3,497
Indiana	73,123	54,841	18,282	0	18,282	140
Iowa	163,817	120,332	43,485	6,708	36,777	423
Kansas	44,885	33,664	11,221	0	11,221	189
Kentucky	219,095	164,321	54,774	29,260	25,514	792
Louisiana	246,507	170,367	76,140	8,283	67,857	1,791
Maine	45,585	34,189	11,396	6,733	4,663	130
Maryland	186,377	139,783	46,594	0	46,594	308
Massachusetts	339,853	253,042	86,811	0	86,811	1,226
Michigan	530,392	378,471	151,921	0	151,921	2,789
Minnesota	246,139	160,792	65,347	0	65,347	680
Mississippi	185,313	138,800	46,513	3,566	42,947	494
Missouri	269,353	200,450	68,903	2,067	66,836	1,609
Montana	23,769	17,296	6,473	3,020	3,453	47
Nebraska	97,747	72,916	24,831	1,536	23,295	378
Nevada	33,374	19,977	13,397	6,361	7,036	78
New Hampshire	36,966	27,723	9,243	4,219	5,024	122
New Jersey	424,845	318,634	106,211	3,333	102,878	1,662
New Mexico	78,576	58,932	19,644	19,644	0	495
New York	1,625,653	827,049	798,604	308,830	489,774	6,789
North Carolina	256,410	192,308	64,102	1,508	62,594	1,224
North Dakota	48,623	36,458	12,165	4,915	7,250	146
Ohio	218,637	163,978	54,659	123	54,536	686
Oklahoma	164,590	118,138	46,452	9,771	36,681	636
Oregon	126,343	94,239	32,104	0	32,104	546
Pennsylvania	450,216	264,492	185,724	0	185,724	1,152
Rhode Island	57,934	43,450	14,484	3,192	11,292	207
South Carolina	119,161	83,176	35,985	9,618	26,367	429
South Dakota	15,224	11,418	3,806	1,742	2,064	84
Tennessee	299,187	209,259	89,928	89,928	0	1,991
Texas	700,501	525,376	175,125	0	175,125	1,965
Utah	73,955	53,403	20,552	2,269	18,283	363
Vermont	1,039	779	260	260	0	12
Virginia	126,565	94,933	31,632	0	31,632	658
Washington	225,608	154,022	71,586	3,271	68,315	787
West Virginia	189,160	106,378	82,782	62,149	20,633	488
Wisconsin	146,577	109,741	36,836	3,589	33,247	435
Wyoming	24,071	17,979	6,092	0	6,092	139
Dist. of Col.	40,764	30,572	10,192	10,192	0	196
Guam	5,111	3,833	1,278	1,278	0	26
Puerto Rico	262,813	162,813	100,000	100,000	0	1,720
Virgin Islands	2,516	1,258	1,258	1,258	0	12

Table 32

EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FROM SMITH-HUGHES ACT AND MATCHING FUNDS FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	Federal	State and Local		
			Total	State	Local
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	$17,457,837	$3,891,116	$13,566,721	$4,312,630	$9,254,091
Alabama	286,660	143,330	143,330	143,330	0
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	140,279	8,010	132,269	44,124	88,145
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0
California	3,300,046	468,657	2,831,389	88,022	2,743,367
Colorado	245,449	66,744	178,705	24,770	153,935
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	6,200	3,100	3,100	3,100	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	92,607	30,994	61,613	61,613	0
Idaho	78,860	39,430	39,430	10,000	29,430
Illinois	114,204	56,458	57,746	57,746	0
Indiana	667,438	193,488	473,950	164,448	309,502
Iowa	263,644	122,556	141,088	0	141,088
Kansas	429,677	91,284	338,393	41,857	296,536
Kentucky	11,350	5,675	5,675	0	5,675
Louisiana	424,990	134,293	290,697	15,070	275,627
Maine	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	1,149,631	179,461	970,170	15,212	954,958
Michigan	208,607	42,261	166,346	36,081	130,265
Minnesota	283,858	141,929	141,929	31,980	109,949
Mississippi	14,636	7,318	7,318	7,318	0
Missouri	416,600	173,605	242,995	72,620	170,375
Montana	164,014	38,665	125,349	12,000	113,349
Nebraska	125,264	60,581	64,683	17,116	47,567
Nevada	12,000	6,000	6,000	4,600	1,400
New Hampshire	70,100	[illegible]050	36,050	24,050	12,000
New Jersey	578,181	[illegible]98	423,683	208,268	215,415
New Mexico	128,306	4[illegible],101	86,205	297	85,908
New York	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	114,298	42,740	71,558	31,375	40,183
Ohio	2,711,416	369,365	2,342,051	1,643,875	698,176
Oklahoma	552,006	96,258	455,748	0	455,748
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0
Rhode Island	78,641	37,901	40,740	27,929	12,811
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	100,024	42,932	57,092	10,000	47,092
Tennessee	14,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	0
Texas	1,227,968	359,602	868,366	561,848	306,518
Utah	224,080	38,478	185,602	88,920	96,682
Vermont	68,835	33,318	35,517	10,752	24,765
Virginia	971,998	173,136	798,862	394,831	404,031
Washington	976,884	113,306	863,578	216,498	647,080
West Virginia	348,138	91,340	256,798	1,823	254,975
Wisconsin	487,324	106,252	381,072	19,533	361,539
Wyoming	63,750	30,000	33,750	13,750	20,000
Dist. of Col.	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	305,874	105,000	200,874	200,874	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0

Table 33

EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FROM GEORGE-BARDEN ACT, TITLE I FUNDS AND MATCHING FUNDS FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	Federal	State and Local		
			Total	State	Local
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	$176,040,794	$21,008,308	$155,032,486	$64,428,626	$90,603,860
Alabama	6,065,974	681,101	5,384,873	4,013,138	1,371,735
Alaska	330,661	107,344	223,317	36,424	186,893
Arizona	1,226,874	47,907	1,178,967	213,138	965,829
Arkansas	3,082,625	474,863	2,607,762	836,549	1,771,213
California	14,017,528	1,562,765	12,454,763	774,571	11,680,192
Colorado	1,000,938	258,191	742,747	77,087	665,660
Connecticut	713,904	79,425	634,479	40,309	594,170
Delaware	594,479	40,000	554,479	464,231	90,248
Florida	5,509,418	191,981	5,317,437	4,062,462	1,254,975
Georgia	4,351,974	270,543	4,081,431	533,929	3,547,502
Hawaii	487,373	132,776	354,597	354,597	0
Idaho	1,041,988	193,919	848,069	160,402	687,667
Illinois	10,105,677	1,573,639	8,532,038	3,251,926	5,280,112
Indiana	6,112,741	858,381	5,254,360	1,133,037	4,121,323
Iowa	3,009,062	790,962	2,218,100	537,428	1,680,672
Kansas	2,425,015	459,858	1,965,157	319,141	1,646,016
Kentucky	2,691,893	219,121	2,472,772	2,337,993	134,779
Louisiana	4,495,668	548,639	3,947,029	637,567	3,309,462
Maine	496,205	82,823	413,382	186,702	226,680
Maryland	1,002,660	110,131	892,529	7,350	885,179
Massachusetts	3,740,097	481,202	3,258,895	27,019	3,231,876
Michigan	3,975,805	271,026	3,704,779	343,249	3,361,530
Minnesota	8,718,298	781,843	7,936,455	4,304,323	3,632,132
Mississippi	2,110,179	176,517	1,933,662	745,888	1,187,774
Missouri	5,649,628	828,899	4,820,729	815,935	4,004,794
Montana	834,153	174,511	659,642	79,001	580,641
Nebraska	1,511,628	386,191	1,125,437	187,197	938,240
Nevada	352,635	41,875	310,760	19,622	291,138
New Hampshire	537,108	129,262	407,846	62,907	344,939
New Jersey	490,358	100,051	390,307	300,251	90,056
New Mexico	812,069	145,526	666,543	91,968	574,575
New York	238,670	100,000	138,670	69,335	69,335
North Carolina	5,987,972	402,666	5,585,306	3,448,709	2,136,597
North Dakota	1,389,136	257,970	1,131,166	326,163	805,003
Ohio	10,175,194	1,311,132	8,864,062	6,376,058	2,488,004
Oklahoma	3,793,675	437,804	3,355,871	615,345	2,740,526
Oregon	852,813	92,832	759,981	159,954	600,027
Pennsylvania	3,635,898	418,402	3,217,496	787,979	2,429,517
Rhode Island	786,367	119,872	666,495	39,870	626,625
South Carolina	2,513,214	202,470	2,310,744	1,066,693	1,244,051
South Dakota	1,027,332	259,396	767,936	37,023	730,913
Tennessee	3,088,581	221,374	2,867,207	478,849	2,388,358
Texas	19,217,428	1,399,426	17,818,002	15,025,463	2,792,539
Utah	1,435,824	135,475	1,300,349	108,812	1,191,537
Vermont	1,078,136	134,991	943,145	243,969	699,176
Virginia	7,656,884	759,094	6,897,790	3,453,579	3,444,211
Washington	3,894,444	414,078	3,480,366	901,896	2,578,470
West Virginia	2,428,699	359,142	2,069,557	372,171	1,697,386
Wisconsin	3,711,879	596,133	3,115,746	4,608	3,111,138
Wyoming	631,933	131,000	500,933	8,488	492,445
Dist. of Col.	547,585	200,087	347,498	347,498	0
Guam	160,000	80,000	80,000	80,000	0
Puerto Rico	4,100,470	735,468	3,365,002	3,365,002	0
Virgin Islands	194,045	38,224	155,821	155,821	0

Table 34

EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FROM GEORGE-BARDEN ACT TITLE II FUNDS AND MATCHING FUNDS FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	Federal	State and Local		
			Total	State	Local
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	$9,572,043	$2,718,674	$6,853,369	$3,141,369	$3,712,000
Alabama	242,990	114,744	128,246	40,781	87,465
Alaska	50,928	25,464	25,464	19,364	6,100
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0
California	1,329,451	257,601	1,071,850	0	1,071,850
Colorado	134,471	43,597	90,874	12,901	77,973
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	46,031	23,015	23,016	23,016	0
Idaho	69,198	33,599	35,599	29,247	6,352
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	289,903	144,944	144,959	535	144,424
Iowa	382,582	133,760	248,822	248,822	0
Kansas	157,005	78,491	78,514	16,114	62,400
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	197,296	90,857	106,439	27,524	78,915
Maine	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	256,340	83,309	173,031	26,419	146,612
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	512,574	132,129	380,445	246,969	133,476
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	310,718	139,966	170,752	82,840	87,912
Montana	45,571	22,558	23,013	6,777	16,236
Nebraska	132,494	64,588	67,906	44,154	23,752
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	46,373	22,796	23,577	23,577	0
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	49,445	24,573	24,872	8,316	16,556
New York	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	146,004	43,560	102,444	77,205	25,239
Ohio	928,476	221,586	706,890	169,028	537,862
Oklahoma	160,556	73,926	86,630	24,584	62,046
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	1,546,047	235,752	1,310,295	1,188,344	121,951
Rhode Island	51,124	23,274	27,850	27,850	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	87,602	43,801	43,801	0	43,801
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	477,659	236,120	241,539	120,829	120,710
Utah	188,157	22,876	165,281	165,281	0
Vermont	110,625	22,796	87,829	87,455	374
Virginia	346,934	129,923	217,011	65,487	151,524
Washington	891,914	71,735	820,179	157,385	662,794
West Virginia	126,676	60,761	65,915	53,135	12,780
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	25,792	12,896	12,896	0	12,896
Dist. of Col.	105,708	22,796	82,912	82,912	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	110,000	54,127	55,873	55,873	0
Virgin Islands	15,399	6,754	8,645	8,645	0

Table 35

EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FROM GEORGE-BARDEN ACT TITLE III FUNDS AND MATCHING FUNDS FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	Federal	State and Local		
			Total	State	Local
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Total	$19,839,475	$6,837,741	$13,001,734	$3,962,403	$9,039,331
Alabama	636,012	312,506	323,506	30,854	292,652
Alaska	96,008	47,846	48,162	13,848	34,314
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	0	0	0	0	0
California	3,907,233	772,802	3,134,431	0	3,134,431
Colorado	381,124	130,792	250,332	29,057	221,275
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	0	0	0	0	0
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0
Hawaii	138,089	69,044	69,045	69,045	0
Idaho	204,594	100,797	103,797	102,975	822
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0
Indiana	739,641	369,820	369,821	174,730	195,091
Iowa	1,099,192	401,281	697,911	640,911	57,000
Kansas	494,116	235,728	258,388	9,183	249,205
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	577,523	271,889	305,634	0	305,634
Maine	0	0	0	0	0
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	547,386	249,928	297,458	43,721	253,737
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	792,776	396,388	396,388	38,151	358,237
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	1,025,266	419,897	605,369	120,969	484,400
Montana	134,386	66,944	67,442	12,864	54,578
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	0	0	0	0	0
New Hampshire	139,959	66,002	73,957	47,040	26,917
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	147,572	73,719	73,853	6,767	67,086
New York	0	0	0	0	0
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
North Dakota	278,430	130,680	147,750	147,750	0
Ohio	1,521,844	664,757	857,087	644,156	212,931
Oklahoma	615,333	221,779	393,554	34,938	358,616
Oregon	0	0	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	2,315,652	286,067	2,029,585	599,969	1,429,616
Rhode Island	45,549	14,823	30,726	21,158	9,568
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	262,806	131,403	131,403	75,620	55,783
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	1,490,911	708,359	782,552	358,291	424,261
Utah	322,152	68,628	253,524	253,524	0
Vermont	190,827	68,307	122,520	104,715	17,805
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	890,842	215,204	675,638	224,046	451,592
West Virginia	520,822	182,284	338,538	6,093	332,445
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	22,670	11,335	11,335	0	11,335
Dist. of Col.	9,565	3,300	6,265	6,265	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	253,092	126,381	126,711	126,711	0
Virgin Islands	38,103	19,051	19,052	19,052	0

Table 36

TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BY FUNCTION (EXCLUDES CONSTRUCTION AND WORK-STUDY) FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Administration (3)	Supervision (4)	Teacher Education (5)	Instruction (6)	Research (7)	Instructional Equipment (8)	Vocational Guidance (9)
Total	$183,827,977	$15,403,608	$9,272,522	$5,819,990	$110,717,924	$3,792,637	$35,955,063	$2,866,233
Alabama	4,363,231	179,354	235,898	52,342	3,524,802	175	174,347	196,313
Alaska	476,655	77,190	-	13,166	346,801	-	39,498	-
Arizona	2,129,709	37,831	127,767	9,293	1,943,819	-	-	10,999
Arkansas	2,673,762	415,391	142,983	28,011	1,654,136	-	407,321	25,920
California	15,412,332	2,979,220	1,033,424	92,273	7,239,635	12,893	4,021,893	32,994
Colorado	2,045,383	224,883	-	60,220	1,207,595	11,650	520,590	20,445
Connecticut	2,723,623	363,912	133,836	79,130	1,249,789	59,710	801,487	35,759
Delaware	484,963	24,659	69,464	22,201	340,843	7,667	20,129	-
Florida	3,841,982	373,832	730,319	128,461	457,877	67,623	2,072,165	11,705
Georgia	7,098,616	487,565	435,570	48,909	3,612,914	4,729	2,355,834	153,095
Hawaii	903,621	104,367	10,667	29,881	581,074	-	177,632	-
Idaho	1,211,729	47,592	239	41,547	949,500	-	136,857	35,994
Illinois	6,795,648	413,426	254,599	239,525	4,687,591	469,714	604,180	126,613
Indiana	3,859,700	481,998	-	206,317	2,175,990	74,153	865,830	55,412
Iowa	4,331,635	527,884	220,284	96,989	2,702,680	47,791	675,036	60,971
Kansas	2,360,384	236,935	61,432	46,861	1,467,867	-	537,420	9,869
Kentucky	2,710,230	137,254	264,900	204,884	1,723,248	63,744	306,222	9,978
Louisiana	5,189,942	361,037	416,586	209,714	3,987,171	-	-	215,434
Maine	1,439,009	83,114	-	14,836	930,007	4,242	406,810	-
Maryland	2,454,854	147,258	-	71,664	1,337,867	188	871,035	26,842
Massachusetts	3,683,758	214,117	108,602	80,069	2,377,374	45,000	797,548	61,048
Michigan	7,027,376	271,555	177,615	112,500	3,876,543	91,047	2,495,528	2,588
Minnesota	3,705,240	861,579	-	189,317	1,523,236	97,725	924,492	108,891
Mississippi	3,231,755	93,421	150,350	172,591	2,799,850	8,064	-	7,479
Missouri	3,764,149	184,560	273,069	127,549	2,095,982	900	786,576	295,513
Montana	818,355	86,697	73,257	38,593	403,299	25,000	149,186	42,323
Nebraska	2,029,215	139,628	65,195	99,775	1,381,852	-	340,510	2,255
Nevada	539,468	71,028	376	13,336	452,316	-	2,200	212
New Hampshire	706,384	35,832	20,280	17,680	194,370	-	432,047	6,175
New Jersey	4,314,433	9,352	247,666	290,306	2,224,328	1,272,936	235,868	33,977
New Mexico	1,376,690	96,807	119,049	25,032	1,063,529	-	65,014	7,259
New York	14,445,568	171,575	825,487	150,999	13,162,725	81,131	-	53,651
North Carolina	8,315,527	1,465,095	-	147,466	6,331,519	-	330,852	40,595
North Dakota	919,720	30,537	10,074	63,059	613,468	-	176,479	26,103
Ohio	4,772,865	358,133	418,569	437,853	2,149,592	28,675	1,129,781	250,262
Oklahoma	2,539,101	205,993	213,022	84,661	1,716,049	15,600	276,239	27,537
Oregon	1,893,834	85,067	64,386	75,502	1,264,882	68,525	334,559	913
Pennsylvania	7,673,366	703,797	-	722,143	3,570,544	748,215	1,774,682	153,985
Rhode Island	308,282	117,587	32,577	15,176	136,735	-	6,207	-
South Carolina	2,915,248	70,379	152,627	21,999	1,797,487	10,074	846,965	15,717
South Dakota	895,448	40,004	31,740	35,329	486,032	-	302,343	-
Tennessee	5,543,063	167,342	271,610	79,550	3,545,000	-	1,467,280	12,281
Texas	9,845,833	796,672	826,383	113,387	5,448,998	223,583	2,323,409	113,401
Utah	1,266,054	159,720	77,965	77,803	687,489	17,471	174,660	70,946
Vermont	277,546	22,780	30,393	16,724	193,515	-	5,861	8,273
Virginia	4,169,820	28,247	-	261,660	2,292,761	35,365	1,551,787	-
Washington	3,689,012	488,263	396,759	333,634	1,212,571	16,611	1,071,468	169,706
West Virginia	1,273,573	92,076	139,350	23,728	791,831	18,776	199,425	8,387
Wisconsin	3,811,719	284,373	155,142	120,148	1,653,422	-	1,553,851	44,783
Wyoming	474,613	40,253	134,994	30,333	231,505	3,210	32,144	2,174
Dist. of Columbia	609,003	41,150	5,000	-	562,403	450	-	-
Guam	128,718	27,752	3,848	-	73,740	-	20,102	3,276
Puerto Rico	4,285,513	219,777	109,079	145,864	2,245,003	160,000	1,137,610	268,180
Virgin Islands	70,720	17,758	90	-	36,768	-	16,104	-

Table 37

TOTAL STATE AND LOCAL MATCHING EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BY FUNCTION (EXCLUDES CONSTRUCTION AND WORK-STUDY)
FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Administration (3)	Supervision (4)	Teacher Education (5)	Instruction (6)	Research (7)	Instructional Equipment (8)	Vocational Guidance (9)
Total	$613,170,147	$37,437,138	$9,189,405	$8,482,611	$506,092,645	$3,880,326	$38,921,567	$9,166,455
Alabama	17,013,764	1,459,680	322,075	101,721	14,759,626	-	174,348	196,314
Alaska	668,373	77,507	-	17,665	528,012	-	45,189	-
Arizona	4,777,116	209,780	92,025	170,088	4,126,040	1,400	-	177,783
Arkansas	5,064,987	399,261	72,789	163,992	3,884,653	13,528	505,001	25,763
California	47,837,258	3,975,211	476,542	477,216	38,554,726	50,444	4,265,640	31,479
Colorado	4,773,330	393,484	-	169,485	3,651,264	9,322	530,292	19,483
Connecticut	11,099,863	2,216,842	263,071	41,088	7,192,203	12,023	1,187,652	186,984
Delaware	2,102,216	20,058	46,442	26,557	1,998,861	-	10,298	-
Florida	20,636,781	2,481,212	74,952	74,978	17,694,378	159,814	-	151,447
Georgia	14,536,936	878,486	349,057	156,994	10,947,859	10,910	1,999,433	194,199
Hawaii	1,605,628	68,976	91,228	13,947	1,424,619	-	6,858	-
Idaho	2,140,842	37,293	120,372	55,411	1,598,209	1,290	193,950	34,317
Illinois	16,237,231	439,166	258,714	240,669	13,850,140	547,772	621,701	279,069
Indiana	9,223,857	812,164	-	264,947	7,115,991	25,853	949,489	55,413
Iowa	7,652,163	981,298	201,348	179,996	4,935,642	47,791	1,220,546	85,542
Kansas	4,772,468	300,217	91,487	160,298	3,659,574	-	545,200	15,692
Kentucky	10,437,535	386,777	178,476	127,179	9,110,733	28,145	591,366	14,859
Louisiana	9,650,425	606,080	219,507	348,598	8,172,990	-	-	303,250
Maine	2,596,667	255,837	-	9,034	2,094,601	4,242	232,953	-
Maryland	9,707,581	226,323	-	111,910	8,107,242	225	1,206,208	55,673
Massachusetts	20,624,149	986,235	26,480	19,896	19,306,279	-	-	285,259
Michigan	19,755,594	823,219	374,481	474,943	15,486,025	91,047	2,495,529	10,350
Minnesota	13,458,343	1,349,756	-	247,697	9,909,345	103,339	1,559,736	288,470
Mississippi	5,834,592	99,605	113,896	272,818	5,336,419	6,617	-	5,237
Missouri	10,410,638	336,601	44,904	192,822	7,041,617	12,559	871,090	1,911,045
Montana	1,402,348	130,014	42,450	49,892	993,888	-	149,448	36,656
Nebraska	2,799,717	171,337	75,611	124,137	2,031,935	-	393,814	2,883
Nevada	2,116,421	127,506	105,676	40,773	1,033,496	-	104,459	704,511
New Hampshire	1,149,218	36,926	20,280	17,680	575,286	-	492,869	6,175
New Jersey	12,834,669	244,472	256,053	292,724	9,859,868	1,426,555	556,035	198,962
New Mexico	2,238,940	160,343	68,948	35,917	1,636,342	-	330,131	7,259
New York	102,125,525	3,852,973	804,734	153,290	97,011,707	-	-	302,821
North Carolina	23,505,637	4,052,005	-	281,544	15,643,213	-	2,832,269	696,606
North Dakota	2,571,780	56,576	43,732	228,219	2,057,090	-	160,811	25,353
Ohio	21,207,568	260,710	50,714	394,442	19,152,052	-	1,157,855	191,794
Oklahoma	9,140,999	366,573	228,826	136,836	8,064,180	7,894	278,901	57,789
Oregon	6,172,151	550,097	122,508	33,731	5,043,063	9,002	210,008	203,742
Pennsylvania	27,468,324	1,375,320	-	612,405	21,889,932	1,006,709	1,950,520	633,438
Rhode Island	1,260,130	256,063	30,403	15,192	933,081	-	6,765	18,626
South Carolina	10,508,119	146,604	319,409	162,941	8,814,957	13,277	1,025,465	25,466
South Dakota	1,492,448	40,330	32,634	35,522	1,081,589	-	302,373	-
Tennessee	10,552,601	1,155,395	482,106	124,744	7,282,847	-	1,491,484	16,025
Texas	35,756,757	796,672	1,213,904	132,437	30,952,948	223,583	2,323,812	113,401
Utah	4,650,112	621,224	55,437	74,023	3,446,269	5,551	263,986	183,622
Vermont	1,452,394	84,430	74,273	26,486	1,045,888	-	127,807	93,510
Virginia	14,207,727	121,809	588,534	674,641	10,933,549	39,064	1,837,647	12,483
Washington	14,988,658	443,893	229,628	313,107	12,752,667	15,518	1,070,506	163,339
West Virginia	4,269,623	172,667	60,438	62,327	3,640,351	852	330,309	2,679
Wisconsin	15,905,490	1,903,779	118,265	253,025	11,311,462	-	2,063,614	335,345
Wyoming	1,063,606	21,046	44,791	49,568	777,341	-	36,244	134,616
Dist. of Columbia	930,931	120,368	68,161	86	742,316	-	-	-
Guam	143,310	27,752	3,848	-	88,332	-	20,102	3,276
Puerto Rico	8,366,394	201,425	630,106	36,973	6,671,477	-	169,313	657,100
Virgin Islands	190,211	17,759	90	-	138,471	-	22,541	11,350

Table 38

TOTAL EXPENDITURES BY FUNCTION AND PERCENTAGE DISTRUBUTION
(EXCLUDES CONSTRUCTION AND WORK-STUDY)
FISCAL YEARS 1965, 1966, 1967

Function (1)	1965 (2)	Percent Distribution (3)	1966 (4)	Percent Distribution (5)	1967 (6)	Percent Distribution (7)
Total	$491,993,986	100.0	$618,383,958	100.0	$796,998,124	100.0
Administration	8,318,449	1.7	15,868,740	2.6	52,840,746	6.6
Supervision	27,169,658	5.5	33,431,195	5.4	18,461,927	2.3
Teacher Education	9,508,092	1.9	13,727,521	2.2	14,302,601	1.8
Instruction	360,514,111	73.3	440,120,202	71.2	616,810,569	77.4
Research	1,171,613	0.2	5,350,720	0.9	7,672,963	1.0
Instructional Equipment	57,290,213	11.7	71,778,812	11.6	74,876,630	9.4
Vocational Guidance	3,094,832	0.6	5,315,621	0.8	12,032,688	1.5
Other Allowable	24,927,018	5.1	32,791,086	5.3	-	-

Table 39

TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BY FUNCTION
(EXCLUDES CONSTRUCTION AND WORK-STUDY)
FISCAL YEAR 1967

Function (1)	Total (2)	Federal (3)	Percentage Distribution (4)	Federal as Percentage of total (5)	State and Local (6)	Percentage Distribution (7)	State & Local Percentage of total (8)
Total	$796,998,124	$183,827,977	100.0	23.1	$513,170,147	100.0	76.9
Administration	52,840,746	15,403,608	8.4	29.2	37,437,138	6.1	70.8
Supervision	18,461,927	9,272,522	5.0	50.2	9,189,405	1.5	49.8
Teacher Education	14,302,601	5,819,990	3.2	40.7	8,482,611	1.4	59.3
Instruction	616,810,569	110,717,924	60.2	18.0	506,092,645	82.5	82.0
Research	7,672,963	3,792,637	2.1	49.4	3,880,326	0.6	50.6
Instructional Equipment	74,876,630	35,955,063	19.6	48.0	38,921,567	6.4	52.0
Vocational Guidance	12,032,688	2,866,233	1.5	23.8	9,166,455	1.5	76.2

Table 40

ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE CLASSES, BY TYPE OF CLASS, SEX, AND STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1977

State	Grand Total			Secondary								Postsecondary (Purpose 2) Full-Time Only				Adult				Persons With Special Needs			
				Grade 9 1/		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		1st Year		2nd Year		Preparatory		Supplementary		Male		Female	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female		2/		2/
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Total	935,170	926,167	9,003	168,638	986	135,336	[illegible]	110,351	1,361	89,437	1,551	4,905	428	2,820	240	33,181	306	376,892	3,006	4,837	(12,368)	111	(120)
Alabama	37,039	37,039	-	6,818	-	7,742	-	5,888	-	4,182	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11,406	-	1,058	-	-	-
Alaska	87	78	9	36	-	11	3	13	3	8	3	-	-	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	3,096	3,014	82	845	16	695	13	607	23	818	24	61	4	29	1	-	-	311	-	48	-	2	-
Arkansas	28,647	28,642	5	6,815	2	5,365	3	4,329	-	1,823	-	38	-	-	-	-	-	10,272	-	-	(393)	-	(8)
California	23,304	21,534	1,970	4,790	435	4,798	393	4,588	373	4,255	367	1,443	196	671	96	188	33	720	77	83	(1,041)	-	(91)
Colorado	3,360	3,351	9	744	-	736	1	651	1	986	1	33	-	48	1	-	-	709	5	124	-	-	-
Connecticut	1,215	1,134	81	211	20	223	13	187	17	173	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	282	27	48	-	1	-
Delaware	716	700	16	185	-	183	7	147	7	188	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	65	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	19,222	18,829	393	7,618	80	4,085	84	3,602	46	2,345	87	75	-	108	-	28	5	1,643	151	325	(31)	-	-
Georgia	35,788	35,788	-	10,042	-	6,270	-	4,731	-	3,783	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,067	-	893	-	-	-
Hawaii	1,930	1,930	-	171	-	404	-	483	-	390	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	482	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	4,339	4,338	1	1,171	-	1,023	-	898	-	809	-	53	1	12	-	-	-	372	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	24,431	24,305	126	4,586	12	4,439	12	4,032	41	4,068	53	221	-	140	-	-	-	6,724	-	135	-	8	-
Indiana	15,140	15,061	79	2,831	9	2,518	16	2,324	8	2,008	21	-	-	-	-	1,476	24	3,890	1	14	-	-	-
Iowa	27,337	27,324	13	3,090	-	2,820	-	2,457	-	2,187	3	77	-	16	-	-	-	18,877	10	-	-	-	-
Kansas	8,402	8,310	92	2,175	-	1,971	-	1,486	-	1,185	92	26	-	27	-	-	-	1,450	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	17,459	17,437	22	4,478	4	3,515	3	2,657	7	2,462	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,345	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	12,904	12,904	-	3,152	-	2,868	-	2,410	-	2,314	-	-	-	-	-	697	-	1,703	-	-	-	-	-
Maine	940	924	16	206	-	233	1	182	-	170	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	133	15	-	-	-	-
Maryland	3,635	3,246	389	727	30	795	84	728	122	697	77	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	25	49	-	50	-
Massachusetts	1,597	1,493	104	420	6	311	5	263	6	267	15	51	2	11	2	-	-	161	68	10	-	-	-
Michigan	13,451	13,106	345	3,299	117	3,079	46	2,745	56	2,413	61	365	18	173	2	117	5	1,055	41	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	26,454	26,454	-	4,207	-	3,737	-	3,447	-	3,135	-	81	-	-	-	999	-	10,843	-	-	(32)	-	-
Mississippi	33,963	33,963	-	6,121	-	4,721	-	3,086	-	1,878	-	51	-	12	-	-	-	17,982	-	112	(507)	-	-
Missouri	15,881	15,881	-	3,338	-	3,145	-	2,938	-	2,822	-	-	-	-	-	652	-	2,978	-	10	-	-	-
Montana	3,745	3,745	-	851	-	672	-	586	-	541	-	34	-	42	-	-	-	1,039	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	7,120	7,117	3	1,357	-	1,275	1	1,220	1	1,282	1	103	-	114	-	3	-	1,721	-	43	(253)	-	-
Nevada	696	679	17	156	4	153	3	118	3	74	7	30	-	14	-	-	-	88	-	46	-	-	-
New Hampshire	634	611	23	143	1	101	6	78	3	44	1	157	7	78	5	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-
New Jersey	2,655	2,376	279	484	25	504	33	404	33	631	47	-	-	-	-	36	-	267	141	40	-	-	-
New Mexico	2,413	2,413	-	704	-	725	-	556	-	400	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	16	-	-	(1,121)	-	-
New York	13,622	13,216	406	1,991	4	2,164	39	2,540	12	2,270	27	1,020	157	692	122	-	-	1,710	-	829	-	45	-
North Carolina	61,559	58,493	3,066	14,370	32	10,688	79	8,021	453	6,855	426	305	15	118	10	196	153	17,940	1,898	-	(9)	-	-
North Dakota	4,430	4,430	-	980	-	775	-	765	-	672	-	-	-	-	-	1,238	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	24,362	23,953	409	4,152	39	3,754	60	3,212	38	2,948	73	101	-	52	1	14	-	9,575	193	145	(694)	5	(18)
Oklahoma	23,616	23,561	55	5,377	7	4,415	19	4,036	14	3,750	15	-	-	-	-	1,548	-	4,435	-	-	(1,757)	-	(6)
Oregon	8,244	7,980	264	1,824	57	1,941	34	1,828	41	1,344	53	98	1	44	-	119	-	782	79	-	(24)	-	-
Pennsylvania	13,728	13,689	39	2,675	12	2,559	8	2,310	8	2,200	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,945	7	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	686	581	105	138	31	157	-	102	15	132	29	-	-	-	-	40	-	12	40	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	37,286	37,286	-	6,797	-	4,828	-	3,080	-	1,610	-	-	-	-	-	20,981	-	-	-	-	(4,037)	-	-
South Dakota	5,431	5,431	-	990	-	746	-	669	-	572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,454	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	23,564	23,564	-	8,609	-	5,599	-	4,039	-	3,539	-	-	-	-	-	162	-	1,615	-	1	-	-	-
Texas	258,691	258,640	51	17,599	5	15,362	17	10,983	9	5,092	20	39	-	3	-	-	-	209,515	-	37	-	-	-
Utah	4,820	4,694	126	970	-	1,098	-	892	-	938	-	24	-	-	-	-	-	772	126	-	-	-	-
Vermont	821	816	5	185	-	164	2	156	2	107	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	204	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	24,296	24,271	25	7,421	-	3,508	-	2,843	7	2,347	18	-	-	-	-	2,248	-	5,217	-	689	-	-	-
Washington	11,033	10,949	84	2,363	16	2,069	22	2,009	16	1,838	25	236	-	118	-	455	5	1,841	-	-	(2,407)	-	-
West Virginia	5,904	5,891	13	1,589	1	1,385	-	1,109	10	1,004	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	729	-	75	-	-	-
Wisconsin	25,581	25,429	152	4,618	31	4,419	18	4,367	7	4,318	6	128	-	38	-	213	81	7,328	9	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	1,805	1,805	-	444	-	419	-	329	-	351	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	282	-	-	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia	147	55	92	-	-	20	-	17	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	32	-	(2)	-	-
Guam	84	84	-	-	-	20	-	26	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	7,227	7,200	27	3,768	-	304	-	247	-	125	-	161	27	-	-	2,151	-	432	-	12	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	53	53	-	41	-	5	-	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ Includes 5,299 males and 28 females at below grade nine level

2/ In regular classes and received individual services

Table 41

EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE EDUCATION BY SOURCE OF FUNDS AND BY STATE FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	State	Local	Federal			
				Total	Smith-Hughes	George-Barden	V.E. Act of 1963
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	$103,447,046	$ 33,155,713	$ 43,278,675	$ 27,012,658	$1,776,430	$ 6,684,471	$ 18,551,757
Alabama	3,298,127	2,273,568	8,070	1,016,489	91,178	283,349	641,962
Alaska	31,947	8,554	5,876	17,517	0	13,797	3,720
Arizona	758,456	305,657	259,006	193,793	0	0	193,793
Arkansas	1,972,612	201,324	1,034,811	736,477	0	233,263	503,214
California	7,133,221	232,929	5,030,764	1,869,528	145,400	235,107	1,489,021
Colorado	677,978	53,703	374,465	249,810	28,760	89,720	131,330
Connecticut	352,225	185,792	97,794	68,639	0	0	68,639
Delaware	275,663	144,375	5,250	126,038	0	0	126,038
Florida	2,559,745	1,625,220	500,332	434,193	0	0	434,193
Georgia	3,637,865	540,657	2,527,440	569,768	0	0	569,768
Hawaii	372,310	252,487	0	119,823	12,000	40,000	67,823
Idaho	681,386	102,820	264,900	313,666	22,430	93,392	197,844
Illinois	3,732,955	831,575	1,819,430	1,081,950	27,666	503,594	550,690
Indiana	2,328,518	428,220	1,126,859	773,439	105,959	341,459	326,021
Iowa	2,090,105	93,846	1,090,927	905,332	77,278	465,787	362,267
Kansas	1,394,754	88,797	945,206	360,751	51,267	225,430	84,054
Kentucky	2,515,687	1,796,437	178,624	540,626	0	0	540,626
Louisiana	2,270,210	312,357	1,267,457	690,396	72,482	163,978	453,936
Maine	140,219	0	70,110	70,109	0	0	70,109
Maryland	1,552,554	992,833	383,412	176,309	0	0	176,309
Massachusetts	860,573	10,944	690,770	158,859	52,722	40,000	66,137
Michigan	1,993,678	181,153	1,334,000	478,525	0	0	478,525
Minnesota	3,406,765	1,374,673	1,399,269	632,823	78,039	413,253	141,531
Mississippi	2,423,988	502,985	934,673	986,330	0	0	986,330
Missouri	2,239,329	58,620	1,326,070	854,639	88,164	380,370	386,105
Montana	516,693	47,013	325,141	144,539	22,665	71,778	50,096
Nebraska	1,014,127	121,618	389,718	502,791	38,231	217,166	247,394
Nevada	198,025	53,414	82,009	62,602	0	0	62,602
New Hampshire	131,333	37,715	33,757	59,861	16,050	40,000	3,811
New Jersey	532,609	298,287	111,532	122,790	0	0	122,790
New Mexico	643,672	23,146	328,636	291,890	21,345	40,980	229,565
New York	5,446,338	2,300,176	2,220,637	925,525	0	0	925,525
North Carolina	5,535,341	1,224,321	1,935,382	2,375,638	0	0	2,375,638
North Dakota	602,926	85,860	314,715	202,351	24,740	143,764	33,847
Ohio	3,640,961	2,176,208	824,788	639,965	160,692	365,400	113,873
Oklahoma	3,424,574	169,756	2,536,437	718,381	52,270	182,132	483,979
Oregon	1,167,705	176,803	675,010	315,892	0	0	315,892
Pennsylvania	3,778,889	848,380	2,254,169	676,340	0	0	676,340
Rhode Island	107,269	15,103	43,207	48,959	12,959	36,000	0
South Carolina	2,727,693	1,419,533	727,677	580,483	0	0	580,483
South Dakota	468,267	16,415	263,565	188,287	26,273	144,671	17,343
Tennessee	2,223,563	100,496	1,022,832	1,100,235	0	0	1,100,235
Texas	10,765,944	8,738,421	481,260	1,546,263	150,650	488,465	907,148
Utah	600,245	43,459	458,232	98,554	15,735	40,000	42,819
Vermont	209,829	38,254	114,160	57,415	17,418	39,997	0
Virginia	3,195,810	1,335,725	1,200,815	659,270	105,200	279,355	274,715
Washington	1,853,447	266,329	945,632	641,486	56,720	114,817	469,949
West Virginia	695,937	80,108	460,292	155,537	66,552	84,366	4,619
Wisconsin	3,252,256	68,707	2,608,518	575,031	86,719	389,561	98,751
Wyoming	399,553	20,023	245,039	134,491	13,000	40,000	81,491
Dist. of Col.	22,304	12,411	0	9,893	0	8,775	1,118
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	1,569,785	820,665	0	749,120	35,866	431,505	281,749
Virgin Islands	21,081	17,841	0	3,240	0	3,240	0

Table 42

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE EDUCATION BY FUNCTION FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Administration (3)	Supervision (4)	Teacher Education (5)	Instruction (6)	Research (7)	Instructional Equipment (8)	Vocational Guidance (9)
Total	$27,012,658	$1,214,251	$1,789,265	$1,263,929	$19,866,764	$460,722	$2,264,121	$153,606
Alabama	1,016,489	13,625	46,354	20,249	928,192	-	8,069	-
Alaska	17,517	9,911	-	632	6,957	-	17	-
Arizona	193,793	5,569	25,235	-	157,989	-	-	5,000
Arkansas	736,477	6,733	-	6,000	597,596	-	125,471	677
California	1,869,529	328,414	180,827	30,657	1,083,370	-	246,261	-
Colorado	249,810	20,505	-	25,843	178,513	-	24,949	-
Connecticut	68,639	-	-	-	64,805	-	3,834	-
Delaware	126,038	4,351	6,846	8,401	100,623	-	5,817	-
Florida	434,193	33,305	99,670	6,554	154,916	-	139,748	-
Georgia	569,768	-	104,427	93	417,827	-	47,421	-
Hawaii	119,823	1,000	3,334	2,000	45,666	-	67,823	-
Idaho	313,666	2,902	53	13,694	269,146	-	27,871	-
Illinois	1,081,950	-	-	75,366	926,672	-	79,912	-
Indiana	773,439	102,513	-	24,967	528,961	53,051	63,947	-
Iowa	905,332	-	-	19,300	877,205	-	8,827	-
Kansas	360,751	16,731	28,096	20,032	286,356	-	7,644	1,892
Kentucky	540,626	2,776	67,545	36,428	358,206	25,930	49,741	-
Louisiana	690,396	12,021	130,901	83,339	464,135	-	-	-
Maine	70,109	-	-	-	61,622	-	8,487	-
Maryland	176,309	12,838	-	13,535	108,185	-	41,751	-
Massachusetts	158,859	7,874	9,785	6,911	111,976	-	22,109	204
Michigan	478,525	-	48,477	16,832	336,221	-	76,995	-
Minnesota	632,823	138,049	-	51,754	385,281	14,282	39,745	3,712
Mississippi	986,330	29,520	41,913	80,484	834,413	-	-	-
Missouri	854,639	2,815	93,178	30,863	644,599	-	77,039	6,145
Montana	144,539	6,681	9,428	13,183	100,109	-	13,843	1,295
Nebraska	502,791	1,866	23,205	21,418	407,902	-	47,859	541
Nevada	62,602	-	-	4,656	57,946	-	-	-
New Hampshire	59,861	2,816	7,040	2,000	43,640	-	2,506	1,859
New Jersey	122,791	1,403	24,973	20,443	40,888	31,823	1,561	1,700
New Mexico	291,890	-	36,288	13,730	240,606	-	1,266	-
New York	925,525	-	38,704	42,095	844,726	-	-	-
North Carolina	2,375,638	89,309	-	53,150	2,199,698	-	33,461	-
North Dakota	202,351	3,344	-	-	172,904	-	-	26,103
Ohio	639,964	15,515	95,255	118,777	325,352	19,124	54,373	11,568
Oklahoma	718,381	-	64,948	24,786	533,582	-	95,065	-
Oregon	315,892	126	8,978	22,401	250,783	-	33,604	-
Pennsylvania	676,340	117,337	-	43,884	127,508	313,138	74,473	-
Rhode Island	48,959	1,549	7,919	5,635	33,338	-	518	-
South Carolina	580,483	-	30,117	6,972	471,375	-	72,019	-
South Dakota	188,287	-	9,433	6,740	158,178	-	13,936	-
Tennessee	1,100,235	-	62,845	27,569	1,006,430	-	3,391	-
Texas	1,546,263	129,276	245,996	17,583	1,125,124	-	27,984	-
Utah	98,554	1,719	12,621	13,118	36,838	931	33,327	-
Vermont	57,415	4,141	2,806	8,293	39,693	-	-	2,482
Virginia	659,270	-	-	7,408	438,857	-	213,005	-
Washington	641,486	38,625	99,445	188,204	168,407	2,443	116,078	28,284
West Virginia	155,536	7,027	36,306	3,064	109,139	-	-	-
Wisconsin	575,031	2,306	29,882	7,626	534,928	-	145	144
Wyoming	134,491	7,088	47,644	3,000	76,552	-	207	-
Dist. of Columbia	9,893	-	-	-	9,893	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	749,120	31,000	8,791	13,960	381,367	-	252,002	62,000
Virgin Islands	3,240	1,671	-	-	1,569	-	-	-

Table 43

STATE AND LOCAL MATCHING EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL AGRICULTURE EDUCATION BY FUNCTION FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Total	Administration	Supervision	Teacher Education	Instruction	Research	Instructional Equipment	Vocational Guidance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	$76,434,386	$1,456,433	$1,732,140	$2,131,655	$68,185,183	$510,945	$2,214,322	$203,708
Alabama	2,281,638	15,970	35,759	20,249	2,201,590	-	8,070	-
Alaska	14,430	9,912	-	632	3,869	-	17	-
Arizona	564,663	4,456	16,870	35,413	479,674	350	-	27,900
Arkansas	1,236,135	6,725	-	7,487	1,045,430	-	175,816	677
California	5,263,690	323,746	120,716	415,600	4,136,987	-	266,641	-
Colorado	428,168	17,861	-	45,377	339,981	-	24,949	-
Connecticut	283,585	-	-	-	278,511	-	5,074	-
Delaware	149,625	3,545	7,505	13,801	124,774	-	-	-
Florida	2,125,552	170,949	12,115	28,724	1,913,658	106	-	-
Georgia	3,068,097	-	106,391	63,681	2,825,190	-	72,835	-
Hawaii	252,487	7,633	30,032	2,000	212,822	-	-	-
Idaho	367,720	12,895	33,636	21,736	292,497	-	6,956	-
Illinois	2,651,005	-	-	75,365	2,490,106	-	85,534	-
Indiana	1,555,079	44,609	-	62,328	1,374,589	8,752	64,801	-
Iowa	1,184,773	-	-	19,300	1,149,063	-	16,410	-
Kansas	1,034,004	39,901	33,210	20,032	930,479	-	7,468	2,914
Kentucky	1,975,061	-	91,841	32,725	1,824,565	25,930	-	-
Louisiana	1,579,814	32,444	44,739	91,498	1,411,133	-	-	-
Maine	70,110	-	-	-	61,623	-	8,487	-
Maryland	1,376,246	12,801	-	41,092	1,267,228	-	55,125	-
Massachusetts	701,714	37,076	-	7,019	656,256	-	-	1,363
Michigan	1,515,153	-	48,477	71,704	1,317,977	-	76,995	-
Minnesota	2,773,942	177,883	-	51,754	2,423,650	-	107,439	13,216
Mississippi	1,437,658	-	29,318	116,715	1,291,625	-	-	-
Missouri	1,384,690	16,805	14,239	37,969	1,231,802	-	83,332	543
Montana	372,154	19,318	1,024	24,483	312,125	-	13,909	1,295
Nebraska	511,335	6,698	24,360	21,418	410,308	-	47,859	692
Nevada	135,423	-	13,961	20,032	80,097	-	21,333	-
New Hampshire	71,472	2,816	7,040	2,000	55,251	-	2,506	1,859
New Jersey	409,820	16,184	26,371	19,046	293,779	35,664	8,828	9,948
New Mexico	351,782	-	6,496	16,850	276,436	-	52,000	-
New York	4,520,813	-	38,703	40,836	4,441,274	-	-	-
North Carolina	3,159,702	106,621	-	58,680	2,786,987	-	207,414	-
North Dakota	400,575	2,163	-	-	373,059	-	-	25,353
Ohio	3,000,996	2,752	-	63,972	2,879,407	-	54,373	492
Oklahoma	2,706,193	-	60,644	41,203	2,509,282	-	95,064	-
Oregon	851,813	33,884	26,352	16,029	741,371	-	34,177	-
Pennsylvania	3,102,550	117,337	-	43,884	2,420,754	439,245	81,330	-
Rhode Island	58,310	1,549	7,919	5,635	42,689	-	518	-
South Carolina	2,147,210	-	115,279	55,417	1,866,215	-	110,299	-
South Dakota	279,980	-	9,675	6,740	249,629	-	13,936	-
Tennessee	1,123,328	-	62,845	27,569	1,029,523	-	3,391	-
Texas	9,219,681	129,276	371,034	24,233	8,667,154	-	27,984	-
Utah	501,691	-	7,716	28,861	462,989	-	2,125	-
Vermont	152,414	2,198	6,090	12,311	98,163	-	5,599	28,053
Virginia	2,536,540	9,284	177,186	128,727	1,987,596	-	233,747	-
Washington	1,211,961	27,158	19,006	155,722	865,425	898	116,529	27,223
West Virginia	540,400	2,244	20,190	11,200	506,766	-	-	-
Wisconsin	2,677,225	8,469	29,882	7,646	2,630,903	-	145	180
Wyoming	265,062	600	12,673	3,000	248,582	-	207	-
Dist. of Columbia	12,411	-	-	-	12,411	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	820,665	31,000	62,846	13,960	635,867	-	14,992	62,000
Virgin Islands	17,841	1,671	-	-	16,062	-	108	-

Table 44
ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION, BY TYPE OF CLASS, SEX, AND STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total			Secondary								Postsecondary (Purpose 2)				Adult				Persons With Special Needs			
				Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		Full-Time Only				Preparatory		Supplementary					
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	1st Year		2nd Year									
												Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Total	481,034	266,720	214,314	164	258	5,326	4,967	27,829	26,678	43,613	42,543	7,521	3,281	5,784	3,417	66,949	47,777	105,917	83,140	2,617	(5,841)	2,233	(3,224)
Alabama	4,884	2,712	2,172	-	-	-	-	523	165	704	306	46	11	8	-	-	-	1,212	1,575	219	-	115	-
Alaska	305	182	123	13	27	12	6	56	36	101	54	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	6,727	3,988	2,739	-	-	-	1	384	621	441	539	173	35	160	28	-	1	2,830	1,514	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	4,203	2,429	1,774	29	2	30	-	176	57	385	154	-	-	-	-	66	95	1,752	1,457	21	(83)	9	(5)
California	124,392	76,028	48,364	-	-	-	-	279	605	1,596	6,033	1,853	1,356	2,660	2,276	50,615	28,860	19,025	9,234	-	(4,409)	-	(2,031)
Colorado	7,850	3,836	4,014	-	-	-	-	263	173	735	682	225	52	-	-	486	586	2,090	2,404	37	-	87	-
Connecticut	2,081	1,119	962	-	-	-	-	463	505	409	398	118	31	85	22	-	-	-	-	24	-	6	-
Delaware	794	359	435	-	-	10	24	175	151	132	106	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	154	-	(49)	-	(32)
Florida	23,733	11,913	11,820	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,259	1,610	-	-	721	160	1,258	1,613	8,507	8,427	168	-	10	-
Georgia	13,387	5,715	7,672	-	-	9	3	443	260	652	400	65	10	25	4	792	1,416	3,729	5,579	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	922	330	592	-	-	-	-	-	-	84	137	-	-	-	-	-	-	246	455	-	-	-	-
Idaho	1,073	431	642	-	-	-	-	158	120	128	124	55	15	30	7	-	-	60	376	-	-	-	-
Illinois	5,201	2,560	2,641	-	-	1	-	230	167	1,251	1,540	32	8	27	5	33	12	261	182	725	-	727	-
Indiana	3,303	1,827	1,476	-	-	-	-	590	877	342	429	-	-	16	3	-	-	879	167	-	-	-	-
Iowa	2,854	1,938	916	-	-	-	-	-	-	416	402	146	27	54	15	-	-	1,322	472	-	-	-	-
Kansas	6,686	3,714	2,972	9	1	27	12	195	204	236	256	65	24	22	7	-	-	3,160	2,468	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	5,002	2,351	2,651	-	-	-	-	296	261	495	340	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,560	2,050	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	5,870	3,023	2,847	-	-	5	3	262	171	632	477	28	1	10	1	493	954	1,391	1,190	202	(57)	30	(34)
Maine	499	447	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	52	15	-	-	-	-	-	397	-	-	(35)	-	(52)
Maryland	2,841	1,204	1,637	17	133	287	515	495	588	93	81	13	11	3	-	-	-	295	250	1	-	59	-
Massachusetts	2,159	963	1,196	-	-	-	-	27	18	319	318	55	2	13	3	-	-	549	855	-	-	-	-
Michigan	37,188	26,426	10,762	-	-	-	-	2,823	3,150	4,626	4,080	1,509	430	1,488	405	4,682	1,377	11,298	1,320	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	7,499	4,417	3,082	-	-	-	-	791	476	884	659	131	17	39	6	14	30	2,361	1,606	197	(675)	288	(499)
Mississippi	4,898	2,168	2,730	-	-	-	-	145	78	244	171	9	82	27	-	377	163	1,366	2,238	-	-	-	-
Missouri	10,750	4,294	6,456	-	-	180	140	1,021	769	1,493	1,137	86	66	49	15	165	954	1,300	3,375	-	(180)	-	(140)
Montana	762	408	354	-	-	-	-	33	66	283	205	16	3	6	4	4	16	66	60	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	2,982	1,638	1,344	-	-	-	-	234	286	213	252	33	24	40	4	-	1	1,113	777	5	(13)	-	-
Nevada	645	464	181	-	-	-	-	6	5	102	117	-	-	-	-	-	-	336	59	30	-	-	-
New Hampshire	41	21	20	-	-	-	-	7	9	14	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	4,882	2,389	2,493	-	-	154	154	854	890	1,303	1,381	6	14	-	-	-	-	67	54	5	-	-	-
New Mexico	1,255	565	690	-	-	3	3	57	54	456	461	-	-	-	-	23	153	-	-	26	-	19	-
New York	41,703	20,409	21,294	-	-	2,650	2,807	6,369	7,616	7,399	6,878	826	366	690	255	-	-	1,860	2,872	615	-	500	-
North Carolina	9,890	5,626	4,264	-	-	294	209	1,935	1,334	2,672	2,129	49	-	27	1	128	128	506	435	15	(83)	28	(55)
North Dakota	509	327	182	-	-	-	-	119	65	97	91	35	15	24	2	-	-	52	9	-	-	-	-
Ohio	11,994	5,870	6,124	-	-	16	19	902	932	1,611	1,587	201	28	73	6	209	1,510	2,844	2,041	14	(220)	1	(196)
Oklahoma	1,858	1,009	849	14	27	114	122	322	218	554	467	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	5	-	5	-
Oregon	2,611	1,222	1,389	-	-	1	13	96	128	547	477	84	53	32	[illegible]	158	268	304	408	-	(35)	-	(56)
Pennsylvania	8,118	3,738	4,380	21	40	35	25	839	1,290	941	1,278	70	33	22	19	263	427	1,557	1,270	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	60	29	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	5,933	2,839	3,094	2	-	173	59	555	570	773	536	10	8	-	-	472	452	317	1,458	37	-	11	-
South Dakota	753	436	317	-	-	-	-	-	-	165	156	-	-	-	-	-	-	271	161	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	6,803	3,402	3,401	-	-	-	-	620	489	919	536	-	-	-	-	117	172	1,746	2,204	-	-	-	-
Texas	38,042	22,247	15,795	-	-	-	-	2,593	1,168	3,724	1,902	265	51	-	-	141	449	15,456	12,161	68	-	44	-
Utah	3,649	1,094	2,555	-	-	-	-	57	50	434	352	13	23	-	-	49	158	361	1,851	130	-	121	(120)
Vermont	133	62	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	48	-	-	-	-	7	23	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	32,011	17,087	14,924	59	28	1,295	743	1,825	1,113	2,310	1,494	107	41	34	16	4,737	5,540	6,671	5,920	49	-	20	-
Washington	8,376	4,562	3,814	-	-	-	-	336	487	731	952	494	180	83	11	370	495	2,524	1,536	24	-	153	-
West Virginia	788	305	483	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	151	-	-	-	-	91	123	91	189	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	6,180	3,572	2,608	-	-	-	-	22	22	146	190	645	219	284	84	896	1,089	1,579	1,004	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	248	132	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	92	104	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	12	-	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia	980	495	485	-	-	12	43	7	26	17	40	2	-	-	-	176	298	281	79	-	(2)	-	(4)
Guam	141	48	93	-	-	-	-	30	62	18	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	4,580	2,339	2,241	-	-	18	67	197	339	171	197	41	15	32	16	127	395	1,753	1,212	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	26	11	15	-	-	-	-	9	9	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 45
EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION
BY SOURCE OF FUNDS AND BY STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	State	Local	Federal			
				Total	Smith-Hughes	George-Barden	V.E. Act of 1963
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	$ 47,379,974	$ 18,662,448	$ 20,374,824	$ 8,342,702	$ 0	$ 1,451,524	$ 6,891,178
Alabama	566,113	309,534	0	256,579	0	44,954	211,625
Alaska	53,444	6,370	20,926	26,148	0	14,970	11,178
Arizona	530,984	202,855	207,606	120,523	0	0	120,523
Arkansas	219,118	19,395	100,938	98,785	0	24,581	74,204
California	1,788,054	76,944	1,195,531	515,579	0	216,285	299,294
Colorado	388,588	53,388	211,926	123,274	0	24,136	99,138
Connecticut	405,843	22,282	200,291	183,270	0	0	183,270
Delaware	209,309	120,068	41,899	47,342	0	0	47,342
Florida	2,558,329	1,684,307	527,037	346,985	0	0	346,985
Georgia	653,236	91,615	394,676	166,945	0	0	166,945
Hawaii	102,400	84,988	0	17,412	0	15,000	2,412
Idaho	198,429	106,345	37,708	54,376	0	15,000	39,376
Illinois	848,047	200,900	420,929	226,218	0	138,727	87,491
Indiana	477,372	90,391	166,293	220,688	0	64,161	156,527
Iowa	343,899	46,413	136,261	161,225	0	37,947	123,278
Kansas	407,419	82,417	207,687	117,315	0	29,980	87,335
Kentucky	362,547	235,156	37,759	89,632	0	0	89,632
Louisiana	613,323	115,217	358,849	139,257	0	44,820	94,437
Maine	27,176	0	13,588	13,588	0	0	13,588
Maryland	451,235	251,025	143,396	56,814	0	0	56,814
Massachusetts	398,975	25,714	194,311	178,950	0	70,850	108,100
Michigan	1,944,896	104,021	1,334,461	506,414	0	0	506,414
Minnesota	856,555	380,845	373,610	102,100	0	46,978	55,122
Mississippi	215,567	51,639	75,056	88,872	0	0	88,872
Missouri	783,776	40,609	509,659	233,508	0	59,445	174,063
Montana	127,174	17,253	45,679	64,242	0	14,866	49,376
Nebraska	150,007	17,535	62,702	69,770	0	19,421	50,349
Nevada	77,359	16,948	43,024	17,387	0	0	17,387
New Hampshire	18,532	5,516	3,750	9,266	0	9,266	0
New Jersey	1,195,815	513,839	254,374	427,602	0	0	427,602
New Mexico	182,584	9,778	83,285	89,521	0	15,000	74,521
New York	16,687,181	8,241,829	8,220,788	224,564	0	0	224,564
North Carolina	1,504,568	514,497	434,979	555,092	0	0	555,092
North Dakota	109,486	20,038	42,111	47,337	0	15,000	32,337
Ohio	1,726,566	1,052,761	369,827	303,978	0	133,570	170,408
Oklahoma	345,002	32,531	241,109	71,362	0	32,040	39,322
Oregon	379,481	135,113	176,887	67,481	0	0	67,481
Pennsylvania	1,566,475	406.692	696,662	463,121	0	0	463,121
Rhode Island	15,628	3,000	4,814	7,814	0	3,000	4,814
South Carolina	318,047	91,586	118,520	107,941	0	0	107,941
South Dakota	82,665	9,668	35,186	37,811	0	15,000	22,811
Tennessee	616,246	55,898	340,666	219,682	0	0	219,682
Texas	2,425,096	1,745,728	242,941	436,427	0	131,826	304,601
Utah	207,437	32,120	127,186	48,131	0	15,000	33,131
Vermont	54,223	9,531	29,694	14,998	0	14,998	0
Virginia	1,847,109	727,511	813,536	306,062	0	54,589	251,473
Washington	1,045,537	150,385	661,678	233,474	0	39,263	194,211
West Virginia	99,167	4,704	63,977	30,486	0	25,601	4,885
Wisconsin	787,968	253,648	314,098	220,222	0	0	220,222
Wyoming	97,423	15,895	36,954	44,574	0	15,000	29,574
Dist. of Col.	73,238	46,697	0	26,541	0	15,000	11,541
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	217,520	114,421	0	103,099	0	32,332	70,767
Virgin Islands	17,806	14,888	0	2,918	0	2,918	0

Table 46

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION BY FUNCTION FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Administration (3)	Supervision (4)	Teacher Education (5)	Instruction (6)	Research (7)	Instructional Equipment (8)	Vocational Guidance (9)
Total	$8,342,705	$426,281	$818,466	$493,886	$5,526,904	$319,520	$694,329	$63,319
Alabama	256,579	8,342	12,819	2,746	232,672	-	-	-
Alaska	26,148	5,428	-	608	19,923	-	189	-
Arizona	120,523	8,384	15,908	-	96,231	-	-	-
Arkansas	98,785	50	-	-	85,069	-	13,666	-
California	515,578	65,898	81,701	-	341,957	1,510	24,512	-
Colorado	123,274	12,416	-	7,948	90,486	-	12,424	-
Connecticut	183,271	-	-	-	152,934	-	30,337	-
Delaware	47,342	2,828	10,305	-	34,089	-	120	-
Florida	346,985	22,847	105,720	33,531	71,786	12,400	100,701	-
Georgia	166,945	12,697	16,337	11,707	114,192	-	12,012	-
Hawaii	17,412	1,000	3,000	-	11,000	-	2,412	-
Idaho	54,376	2,016	91	4,467	47,278	-	524	-
Illinois	226,218	14,285	-	12,555	196,190	-	3,188	-
Indiana	220,688	28,431	-	38,473	139,826	4,516	9,442	-
Iowa	161,225	-	-	-	152,645	4,150	4,430	-
Kansas	117,315	11,582	7,870	-	85,673	-	11,316	874
Kentucky	89,632	5,898	4,613	7,327	70,364	-	1,036	394
Louisiana	139,257	3,335	46,193	4,966	84,763	-	-	-
Maine	13,588	-	-	-	13,588	-	-	-
Maryland	56,814	12,241	-	1,083	27,839	188	15,463	-
Massachusetts	178,950	10,960	-	7,312	136,333	-	24,141	204
Michigan	506,414	-	6,344	16,986	337,898	-	145,186	-
Minnesota	102,100	33,909	-	21,268	29,919	2,976	4,080	9,948
Mississippi	88,872	4,404	9,546	6,815	68,107	-	-	-
Missouri	233,508	5,382	29,706	24,316	154,534	-	16,936	2,634
Montana	64,242	4,648	16,112	3,520	34,795	-	1,220	3,947
Nebraska	69,771	3,949	6,487	-	53,214	-	5,805	316
Nevada	17,387	-	-	-	17,387	-	-	-
New Hampshire	9,266	939	3,963	-	3,750	-	-	614
New Jersey	427,602	1,403	30,894	53,296	148,547	171,846	13,122	8,494
New Mexico	89,521	-	10,656	-	78,865	-	-	-
New York	224,564	-	12,121	8,919	203,524	-	-	-
North Carolina	555,093	28,143	-	21,964	480,573	-	24,413	-
North Dakota	47,338	3,344	1,402	2,900	28,948	-	10,744	-
Ohio	303,978	5,692	79,972	51,270	135,392	-	27,408	4,244
Oklahoma	71,362	-	16,660	5,535	41,744	-	7,245	178
Oregon	67,481	132	1,112	288	65,287	-	662	-
Pennsylvania	463,121	22,875	-	57,674	232,558	116,776	33,238	-
Rhode Island	7,814	1,549	1,451	-	4,814	-	-	-
South Carolina	107,941	-	20,811	7,759	78,864	-	507	-
South Dakota	37,811	-	6,114	-	30,611	-	1,086	-
Tennessee	219,682	-	33,717	11,259	173,293	-	1,413	-
Texas	436,427	53,289	101,068	-	278,860	-	3,210	-
Utah	48,131	644	10,718	12,251	16,862	-	7,656	-
Vermont	14,998	1,631	1,805	-	10,735	-	-	827
Virginia	306,062	-	-	8,372	267,763	-	29,927	-
Washington	233,474	13,892	47,789	29,467	98,234	5,158	10,649	28,285
West Virginia	30,486	1,020	9,248	-	20,218	-	-	-
Wisconsin	220,222	5,765	25,266	9,896	106,634	-	72,301	360
Wyoming	44,574	2,362	21,927	7,408	12,877	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia	26,541	-	-	-	26,541	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	103,099	1,000	9,020	-	79,471	-	11,608	2,000
Virgin Islands	2,918	1,671	-	-	1,247	-	-	-

Table 47

STATE AND LOCAL MATCHING EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL DISTRIBUTIVE EDUCATION BY FUNCTION FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Administration (3)	Supervision (4)	Teacher Education (5)	Instruction (6)	Research (7)	Instructional Equipment (8)	Vocational Guidance (9)
Total	$39,037,271	$808,509	$773,986	$650,199	$35,774,071	$209,673	$633,869	$186,964
Alabama	309,534	2,862	17,603	4,269	284,800	-	-	-
Alaska	27,296	5,428	-	942	20,737	-	189	-
Arizona	410,461	75,602	11,429	13,450	277,080	-	-	32,900
Arkansas	120,333	-	-	-	110,421	-	9,912	-
California	1,272,475	61,321	69,577	-	1,116,927	-	24,650	-
Colorado	265,314	18,218	-	20,619	214,053	-	12,424	-
Connecticut	222,572	-	-	-	200,961	-	21,611	-
Delaware	161,967	2,304	8,280	-	151,383	-	-	-
Florida	2,211,344	134,745	131	6,000	2,056,301	1,190	-	12,977
Georgia	486,291	17,353	16,155	12,697	414,172	-	25,914	-
Hawaii	84,988	7,632	13,204	-	64,152	-	-	-
Idaho	144,053	14,507	8,440	8,771	93,896	-	18,439	-
Illinois	621,829	14,285	-	12,554	591,440	-	3,550	-
Indiana	256,685	26,682	-	40,764	175,277	4,516	9,446	-
Iowa	182,674	-	-	-	173,333	4,150	5,191	-
Kansas	290,102	25,297	12,391	38,258	201,054	-	11,724	1,378
Kentucky	272,915	-	4,730	5,871	262,314	-	-	-
Louisiana	474,066	22,425	68,495	9,386	373,760	-	-	-
Maine	13,588	-	-	-	13,588	-	-	-
Maryland	394,421	18,640	-	7,008	350,146	225	18,402	-
Massachusetts	220,025	26,185	17,315	1,243	175,126	-	-	156
Michigan	1,438,482	-	6,343	72,365	1,214,588	-	145,186	-
Minnesota	754,454	35,238	-	20,840	657,265	-	11,032	30,079
Mississippi	126,695	-	6,521	7,609	112,565	-	-	-
Missouri	550,268	11,823	883	16,325	501,723	-	19,282	232
Montana	62,932	13,296	479	3,520	40,471	-	1,220	3,946
Nebraska	80,238	6,768	8,752	-	58,418	-	5,896	404
Nevada	59,972	-	13,343	-	44,138	-	2,491	-
New Hampshire	9,266	939	3,963	-	3,750	-	-	614
New Jersey	768,213	5,244	32,292	54,244	414,054	192,585	20,054	49,740
New Mexico	93,063	-	-	9,778	80,895	-	2,390	-
New York	16,462,617	-	12,121	8,920	16,441,576	-	-	-
North Carolina	949,476	61,984	-	26,720	835,989	-	24,783	-
North Dakota	62,149	2,162	9,389	2,900	37,785	-	9,913	-
Ohio	1,422,589	1,010	16,395	47,092	1,329,651	-	28,260	181
Oklahoma	273,640	-	16,682	5,536	243,635	-	7,255	532
Oregon	312,001	8,402	12,419	-	290,341	-	839	-
Pennsylvania	1,103,355	22,875	-	84,308	961,108	-	35,064	-
Rhode Island	7,814	1,549	1,451	-	4,814	-	-	-
South Carolina	210,106	-	18,871	7,761	182,967	-	507	-
South Dakota	44,854	-	6,179	-	37,590	-	1,085	-
Tennessee	396,564	-	33,716	11,258	350,177	-	1,413	-
Texas	1,988,669	53,289	152,946	-	1,779,224	-	3,210	-
Utah	159,306	-	6,135	3,440	140,834	-	8,897	-
Vermont	39,225	732	1,643	-	24,915	-	2,584	9,351
Virginia	1,541,046	7,004	95,293	27,877	1,380,301	-	30,571	-
Washington	812,063	12,105	20,953	40,170	693,956	7,007	10,649	27,223
West Virginia	68,681	374	3,188	-	65,119	-	-	-
Wisconsin	567,746	87,358	7,804	10,210	349,331	-	97,792	15,251
Wyoming	52,849	200	749	7,408	44,492	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia	46,696	-	18,524	86	28,086	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	114,421	1,000	19,202	-	90,333	-	1,886	2,000
Virgin Islands	14,888	1,671	-	-	13,059	-	158	-

Table 48

ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL HEALTH OCCUPATIONS EDUCATION
BY TYPE OF CLASS, SEX, AND STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total			Secondary								Postsecondary (Purpose 2)				Adult							
												Full-Time Only											
				Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		1st Year		2nd Year		Preparatory		Supplementary		Persons With Special Needs			
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Total	115,109	6,104	109,005	-	73	86	1,889	293	4,146	582	9,665	2,592	46,519	535	4,489	625	20,022	1,259	20,815	132	1/ (47)	1,387	1/ (1,099)
Alabama	4,370	120	4,250	-	-	-	-	40	259	52	440	-	-	-	-	2	2,507	26	1,044	-	(3)	-	(41)
Alaska	46	3	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	28	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	694	32	662	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29	26	422	1	65	-	-	5	89	-	-	57	-
Arkansas	862	17	845	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	3	16	705	-	2	1	47	-	77	-	-	-	(52)
California	19,473	1,396	18,077	-	-	2	31	11	419	69	2,533	920	7,728	28	828	63	2,197	283	4,324	20	(28)	17	(423)
Colorado	1,082	30	1,052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	471	4	42	14	397	2	137	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	1,069	16	1,053	-	-	-	10	1	26	3	26	5	711	2	6	-	-	-	220	5	-	54	-
Delaware	338	-	338	-	-	-	46	-	32	-	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	219	-	-	-	(33)
Florida	5,529	314	5,215	-	-	-	-	-	13	8	172	155	2,544	2	82	63	1,016	84	1,368	2	-	20	-
Georgia	2,380	135	2,245	-	-	-	-	27	104	37	162	46	1,246	12	14	-	65	13	654	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	145	3	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	455	18	437	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	282	-	-	-	23	5	132	-	-	-	-
Illinois	3,639	192	3,447	-	-	-	-	16	332	37	237	61	1,784	44	107	9	122	10	801	15	-	64	-
Indiana	1,291	-	1,291	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	148	-	196	-	57	-	570	-	320	-	-	-	-
Iowa	686	19	667	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	585	-	-	5	82	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	2,405	206	2,199	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	448	-	-	194	1,652	3	99	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	827	19	808	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	668	-	-	-	-	-	140	-	(5)	-	(27)
Louisiana	2,355	13	2,342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	819	6	350	-	297	1	686	1	-	80	(78)
Maine	237	-	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117	-	-	-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	916	63	853	-	40	20	106	-	114	3	115	28	210	12	184	-	-	-	84	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	1,804	19	1,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	1,176	5	20	-	-	-	581	-	-	8	-
Michigan	4,692	204	4,488	-	-	-	-	1	113	9	231	180	3,409	10	225	-	-	4	510	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	833	8	825	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	715	-	-	-	38	3	59	2	-	13	(5)
Mississippi	1,119	15	1,104	-	-	-	-	-	26	2	34	7	591	-	-	5	185	1	268	-	-	-	(101)
Missouri	2,343	53	2,290	-	-	-	-	-	29	1	103	38	1,458	3	57	-	39	11	604	-	-	-	-
Montana	216	-	216	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	-	119	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	945	32	913	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	3	538	-	-	-	-	26	362	1	-	1	-
Nevada	392	23	369	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	183	1	38	14	28	2	105	-	-	15	-
New Hampshire	148	-	148	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	2,753	48	2,705	-	32	-	6	7	149	10	294	5	365	-	-	12	1,034	12	798	2	-	27	-
New Mexico	379	6	373	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	40	6	128	-	-	-	94	-	86	-	-	20	-
New York	11,806	1,483	10,323	-	1	57	1,469	43	1,126	66	2,034	541	2,540	372	1,762	1	94	373	597	30	-	700	-
North Carolina	5,667	409	5,258	-	-	4	165	20	285	37	416	91	1,539	18	102	67	1,568	172	1,183	-	(6)	-	(131)
North Dakota	318	8	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	300	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	3,911	92	3,819	-	-	-	-	6	224	32	432	14	2,437	-	21	5	88	35	617	-	(3)	-	(70)
Oklahoma	1,723	92	1,631	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	7	616	-	-	11	556	25	337	49	-	29	(45)
Oregon	1,221	122	1,099	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	22	639	7	-	1	159	89	247	3	-	14	-
Pennsylvania	4,085	68	4,017	-	-	3	46	6	43	6	182	3	24	-	23	49	3,324	1	256	-	-	119	-
Rhode Island	230	12	218	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	183	-	-	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	970	9	961	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	478	-	-	-	-	-	467	-	(2)	16	(93)
South Dakota	141	-	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	2,886	93	2,793	-	-	-	-	6	50	19	113	52	2,364	-	-	-	-	16	266	-	-	-	-
Texas	6,772	271	6,501	-	-	-	-	54	475	101	717	62	1,974	-	92	52	2,573	-	577	2	-	93	-
Utah	538	22	516	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14	4	316	-	28	11	124	-	34	-	-	-	-
Vermont	171	6	165	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	138	-	-	-	-	1	27	-	-	-	-
Virginia	2,368	52	2,316	-	-	-	10	14	129	21	346	17	1,359	-	9	-	265	-	175	-	-	23	-
Washington	2,430	94	2,336	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	87	1,835	-	-	-	-	7	452	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	462	4	458	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	303	-	-	-	-	-	155	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	3,340	123	3,217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	33	1,167	8	165	35	609	47	1,264	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	22	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia	627	32	595	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24	21	227	-	-	10	174	1	170	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	983	108	875	-	-	-	-	41	182	60	568	6	35	-	-	-	-	1	73	-	-	17	-
Virgin Islands	15	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-

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1/ In regular classes and received individual services

Table 49

EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL HEALTH OCCUPATIONS EDUCATION BY SOURCE OF FUNDS AND BY STATE FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	State	Local	Federal			
				Total	Smith-Hughes	George-Barden	V.E. Act of 1963
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	$ 33,386,896	$ 11,845,698	$ 13,055,828	$ 8,485,370	$ 0	$ 2,718,674	$ 5,766,696
Alabama	330,975	41,992	130,247	158,736	0	114,744	43,992
Alaska	53,712	19,929	6,927	26,856	0	25,464	1,392
Arizona	351,515	177,769	125,581	48,165	0	0	48,165
Arkansas	309,275	117,778	47,492	144,005	0	0	144,005
California	3,832,736	0	2,969,300	863,436	0	257,601	605,835
Colorado	267,263	24,896	149,131	93,236	0	43,597	49,639
Connecticut	306,543	155,625	28,861	122,057	0	0	122,057
Delaware	224,205	167,215	27,871	29,119	0	0	29,119
Florida	1,314,822	935,561	292,625	86,636	0	0	86,636
Georgia	506,740	239,989	13,788	252,963	0	0	252,963
Hawaii	97,528	34,189	0	63,339	0	23,015	40,324
Idaho	131,394	56,482	21,765	53,147	0	33,599	19,548
Illinois	813,684	135,878	289,136	388,670	0	0	388,670
Indiana	769,477	150,878	233,922	384,677	0	144,944	239,733
Iowa	859,761	423,519	101,821	334,421	0	133,760	200,661
Kansas	250,886	32,782	97,443	120,661	0	78,491	42,170
Kentucky	444,236	439,373	0	4,863	0	0	4,863
Louisiana	561,120	27,524	270,018	263,578	0	90,857	172,721
Maine	135,314	67,657	0	67,657	0	0	67,657
Maryland	261,681	103,231	98,328	60,122	0	0	60,122
Massachusetts	673,217	70,133	370,937	232,147	0	83,309	148,838
Michigan	1,367,719	163,106	1,017,144	187,469	0	0	187,469
Minnesota	540,822	251,102	143,658	146,062	0	132,129	13,933
Mississippi	183,279	80,290	14,224	88,765	0	0	88,765
Missouri	624,980	82,840	245,543	296,597	0	139,966	156,631
Montana	45,571	6,777	16,236	22,558	0	22,558	0
Nebraska	225,798	49,175	67,303	109,320	0	64,588	44,732
Nevada	105,937	29,140	33,110	43,687	0	0	43,687
New Hampshire	141,610	92,282	0	49,328	0	22,796	26,532
New Jersey	629,612	201,952	183,078	244,582	0	0	244,582
New Mexico	168,791	8,316	75,200	85,275	0	24,573	60,702
New York	6,770,330	3,049,986	3,041,321	679,023	0	0	679,023
North Carolina	851,793	675,185	35,947	140,661	0	0	140,661
North Dakota	146,004	77,205	25,239	43,560	0	43,560	0
Ohio	928,475	169,027	537,862	221,586	0	221,586	0
Oklahoma	303,931	33,346	134,103	136,482	0	73,926	62,556
Oregon	423,940	227,262	92,051	104,627	0	0	104,627
Pennsylvania	1,749,619	1,188,344	176,853	384,422	0	235,752	148,670
Rhode Island	51,124	27,850	0	23,274	0	23,274	0
South Carolina	247,816	134,667	4,934	108,215	0	0	108,215
South Dakota	136,657	8,419	59,909	68,329	0	43,801	24,528
Tennessee	555,109	35,926	241,728	277,455	0	0	277,455
Texas	1,101,780	299,753	276,427	525,600	0	236,120	289,480
Utah	216,843	187,572	2,406	26,865	0	22,876	3,989
Vermont	123,055	95,546	895	26,614	0	22,796	3,818
Virginia	644,073	155,879	283,305	204,889	0	129,923	74,966
Washington	1,007,535	176,064	701,457	130,014	0	71,735	58,279
West Virginia	126,675	53,134	12,780	60,761	0	60,761	0
Wisconsin	1,163,536	685,279	345,026	133,231	0	0	133,231
Wyoming	25,792	0	12,896	12,896	0	12,896	0
Dist of Col.	157,207	113,356	0	43,851	0	22,796	21,055
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	110,000	55,873	0	54,127	0	54,127	0
Virgin Islands	15,399	8,645	0	6,754	0	6,754	0

Table 50

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL HEALTH OCCUPATIONS EDUCATION BY FUNCTION
FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Administration (3)	Supervision (4)	Teacher Education (5)	Instruction (6)	Research (7)	Instructional Equipment (8)	Vocational Guidance (9)
Total	$8,485,366	$557,070	$368,584	$46,825	$6,805,859	$96,036	$592,692	$18,300
Alabama	158,736	1,272	3,257	-	154,207	-	-	-
Alaska	26,856	5,428	-	-	21,014	-	414	-
Arizona	48,165	-	7,188	-	40,977	-	-	-
Arkansas	144,005	22,142	-	-	111,551	-	8,235	2,077
California	863,434	158,989	28,323	-	578,368	2,268	95,486	-
Colorado	93,236	15,023	-	-	73,838	-	4,375	-
Connecticut	122,057	-	-	-	80,507	-	41,550	-
Delaware	29,119	2,610	4,320	-	22,189	-	-	-
Florida	86,636	12,288	54,272	-	10,356	-	9,720	-
Georgia	252,963	6,728	3,309	-	210,357	-	32,569	-
Hawaii	63,339	6,006	-	-	48,990	-	8,343	-
Idaho	53,147	6,255	8	504	46,283	-	97	-
Illinois	388,670	12,940	-	-	368,436	-	7,294	-
Indiana	384,676	108,755	-	-	237,629	-	38,292	-
Iowa	334,421	-	21,672	-	253,711	-	59,038	-
Kansas	120,661	4,439	6,054	-	106,288	-	3,367	513
Kentucky	4,863	-	4,863	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	263,578	18,932	8,297	-	236,349	-	-	-
Maine	67,657	14,331	-	-	50,909	-	2,417	-
Maryland	60,122	10,667	-	-	35,085	-	14,370	-
Massachusetts	232,147	24,607	21,005	7,313	160,898	-	18,120	204
Michigan	187,469	-	6,280	-	181,189	-	-	-
Minnesota	146,061	21,345	-	-	117,381	2,309	5,026	-
Mississippi	88,765	96	8,374	-	80,295	-	-	-
Missouri	296,597	469	17,158	1,762	274,711	-	2,497	-
Montana	22,558	1,670	1,008	-	19,571	-	309	-
Nebraska	109,320	18,150	3,192	-	79,254	-	8,408	316
Nevada	43,687	-	-	-	43,687	-	-	-
New Hampshire	49,328	5,708	-	-	43,620	-	-	-
New Jersey	244,582	935	32,896	1,306	182,273	25,459	1,713	-
New Mexico	85,275	-	8,316	-	76,639	-	320	-
New York	679,023	-	8,665	-	670,358	-	-	-
North Carolina	140,661	-	-	-	140,661	-	-	-
North Dakota	43,560	3,690	2,631	-	37,172	-	67	-
Ohio	221,586	-	15,215	-	197,697	-	8,674	-
Oklahoma	136,482	-	17,441	-	118,013	-	701	327
Oregon	104,627	262	10,698	107	88,932	-	4,628	-
Pennsylvania	384,422	25,767	-	-	279,240	66,000	13,415	-
Rhode Island	23,274	3,357	6,231	-	13,574	-	112	-
South Carolina	108,215	-	9,226	-	79,217	-	19,772	-
South Dakota	68,329	-	-	-	56,816	-	11,513	-
Tennessee	277,455	-	24,380	-	246,933	-	6,142	-
Texas	525,600	-	-	-	477,202	-	48,398	-
Utah	26,865	573	7,389	-	18,903	-	-	-
Vermont	26,614	338	6,855	-	19,421	-	-	-
Virginia	204,889	-	-	6,000	187,848	-	11,041	-
Washington	130,014	18,626	10,355	28,306	50,677	-	7,908	14,142
West Virginia	60,761	3,470	2,340	-	54,951	-	-	-
Wisconsin	133,231	11,531	7,366	1,527	26,929	-	85,157	721
Wyoming	12,896	-	-	-	12,806	-	90	-
Dist. of Columbia	43,851	-	-	-	43,851	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	54,127	8,000	-	-	33,013	-	13,114	-
Virgin Islands	6,754	1,671	-	-	5,083	-	-	-

Table 51

STATE AND LOCAL MATCHING EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL HEALTH OCCUPATIONS EDUCATION BY FUNCTION
FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Administration (3)	Supervision (4)	Teacher Education (5)	Instruction (6)	Research (7)	Instructional Equipment (8)	Vocational Guidance (9)
Total	$24,901,529	$1,101,707	$309,289	$47,553	$22,557,967	$48,026	$752,137	$84,850
Alabama	172,239	627	-	-	171,612	-	-	-
Alaska	26,856	5,428	-	-	21,013	-	415	-
Arizona	303,350	-	5,508	-	271,342	-	-	26,500
Arkansas	165,270	22,592	-	-	124,370	-	16,231	2,077
California	2,969,300	245,370	-	-	2,622,680	-	101,250	-
Colorado	174,027	19,627	-	881	149,144	-	4,375	-
Connecticut	184,487	-	-	-	173,581	-	10,906	-
Delaware	195,086	2,127	273	-	192,686	-	-	-
Florida	1,228,186	100,894	-	-	1,126,342	950	-	-
Georgia	253,777	6,729	3,326	-	211,996	-	31,726	-
Hawaii	34,189	6,007	-	-	28,039	-	143	-
Idaho	78,247	11,732	17,793	-	46,734	-	1,938	-
Illinois	425,014	12,941	-	-	404,771	-	7,302	-
Indiana	384,799	107,830	-	-	238,628	-	38,341	-
Iowa	525,340	-	21,672	-	395,213	-	108,455	-
Kansas	130,226	7,233	7,870	-	110,887	-	3,385	851
Kentucky	439,373	27,756	4,979	-	403,335	-	2,515	788
Louisiana	297,542	38,978	-	-	258,564	-	-	-
Maine	67,657	14,331	-	-	50,899	-	2,417	-
Maryland	201,559	10,667	-	-	175,230	-	15,662	-
Massachusetts	441,070	27,692	759	1,243	407,205	-	-	4,171
Michigan	1,180,250	-	6,280	-	1,173,970	-	-	-
Minnesota	394,760	15,915	-	-	355,935	-	22,910	-
Mississippi	94,514	-	7,685	-	86,829	-	-	-
Missouri	328,383	2,801	388	1,926	320,490	-	2,778	-
Montana	23,013	1,033	2,100	-	19,571	-	309	-
Nebraska	116,478	21,590	791	-	85,285	-	8,408	404
Nevada	62,250	-	12,731	-	46,781	-	2,738	-
New Hampshire	92,282	5,708	-	-	86,574	-	-	-
New Jersey	385,030	42,250	33,828	374	276,873	28,531	3,174	-
New Mexico	83,516	-	8,316	-	74,930	-	270	-
New York	6,091,307	-	8,665	-	6,082,642	-	-	-
North Carolina	711,132	78,347	-	-	555,312	-	74,567	2,906
North Dakota	102,445	15,515	8,969	-	77,893	-	68	-
Ohio	706,889	-	4,933	-	693,282	-	8,674	-
Oklahoma	167,449	-	17,518	-	144,037	-	3,352	2,542
Oregon	319,313	18,109	1,403	-	298,256	-	1,545	-
Pennsylvania	1,365,197	25,767	-	-	1,307,470	18,545	13,415	-
Rhode Island	27,850	3,598	4,056	-	20,084	-	112	-
South Carolina	139,601	-	9,232	1,385	85,482	-	43,502	-
South Dakota	68,328	-	-	-	56,815	-	11,513	-
Tennessee	277,654	-	24,380	-	246,934	-	6,142	198
Texas	576,180	-	-	-	527,782	-	48,398	-
Utah	189,978	-	1,615	-	188,363	-	-	-
Vermont	96,441	513	34,315	-	61,613	-	-	-
Virginia	439,184	-	6,360	12,563	409,220	-	11,041	-
Washington	877,521	15,323	12,933	27,550	800,195	-	7,908	13,612
West Virginia	65,915	2,241	917	-	62,757	-	-	-
Wisconsin	1,030,305	174,715	7,366	1,631	679,659	-	136,133	30,801
Wyoming	12,896	-	-	-	12,806	-	90	-
Dist. of Columbia	113,356	-	17,310	-	96,046	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	55,873	8,000	15,018	-	32,855	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	8,645	1,671	-	-	6,945	-	29	-

Table 52

ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION, GAINFUL PROGRAMS BY TYPE OF CLASS, SEX, STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1967

State				Secondary								Postsecondary (Purpose 2)											
												Full-Time Only				Adult							
	Grand Total			Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		1st Year		2nd Year		Preparatory		Supplementary		Persons With Special Needs			
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Total	62,245	5,220	57,025	41	2,417	421	2,731	1,249	5,040	1,884	8,095	355	1,982	115	762	315	10,634	598	21,128	242	1/ (74)	4,236	1/ (1,456)
Alabama	2,021	253	1,768	-	284	38	510	73	420	142	554	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alaska	352	44	308	8	60	12	70	8	53	15	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	81	-	-	-	-
Arizona	846	79	767	1	-	2	-	11	2	17	43	20	196	10	81	16	155	-	-	2	-	290	-
Arkansas	1,579	114	1,465	-	-	-	-	4	28	27	23	5	59	-	-	-	14	78	1,341	-	(6)	-	(777)
California	3,149	766	2,383	-	3	47	50	258	327	257	557	83	531	19	281	91	510	6	79	5	-	45	-
Colorado	1,142	39	1,103	-	-	-	1	7	45	20	72	2	99	-	-	-	-	10	784	-	-	102	-
Connecticut	396	167	229	3	3	1	17	29	53	46	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	41	58	-	52	-
Delaware	208	40	168	-	-	-	25	21	22	19	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	(4)	-	(17)
Florida	3,307	107	3,200	-	31	22	173	38	213	45	112	-	-	-	-	2	2,671	-	-	-	-	-	-
Georgia	1,378	72	1,306	7	15	3	7	30	86	27	70	-	-	-	-	-	154	5	974	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	161	115	46	-	-	-	-	91	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	46	-	-	-	-
Idaho	85	-	85	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	-	40	-	-	-	-
Illinois	2,006	353	1,653	-	-	-	-	123	202	148	222	2	183	13	173	24	275	4	520	39	-	78	-
Indiana	194	7	187	-	-	-	1	3	33	4	143	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-
Iowa	210	60	150	-	-	23	40	17	15	13	9	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	57	-	-	29	-
Kansas	1,404	66	1,338	-	5	6	63	19	233	30	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	800	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	326	8	318	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	73	-	-	-	-	2	27	6	214	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	1,231	152	1,079	-	-	-	-	2	32	6	74	49	224	18	40	11	551	66	158	-	(22)	-	(66)
Maine	12	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	186	90	96	-	-	7	18	34	26	21	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-	22	-
Massachusetts	10,075	-	10,075	-	317	-	212	-	154	-	109	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,283	-	-	-	-
Michigan	1,304	384	920	-	-	44	54	141	240	198	602	-	-	-	-	1	12	-	12	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	263	126	137	-	-	8	-	9	-	105	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4	-	84	-
Mississippi	347	-	347	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	97	-	-	-	-	250	-
Missouri	1,312	50	1,262	-	154	-	105	-	128	-	429	15	2	14	1	21	-	-	443	-	-	-	(222)
Montana	71	-	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	56	-	-	15	-
Nebraska	323	100	223	-	-	27	11	21	18	14	39	-	-	-	-	38	153	-	-	-	(28)	2	(35)
Nevada	319	37	282	-	-	4	22	9	19	13	48	11	1	-	-	-	60	-	132	-	-	-	(42)
New Hampshire	28	7	21	-	-	-	-	3	5	4	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	1,301	291	1,010	-	116	-	53	8	155	235	179	-	4	-	-	-	64	48	439	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	308	33	275	-	-	-	-	-	7	22	90	-	-	-	-	11	178	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	2,949	315	2,634	-	21	34	124	39	530	72	387	115	349	34	153	1	150	-	-	20	-	920	-
North Carolina	3,749	116	3,633	-	-	11	14	6	105	19	610	-	-	-	-	6	623	74	2,281	-	-	-	-
North Dakota	35	-	35	-	-	-	15	-	4	-	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	932	23	909	-	-	1	9	3	107	-	174	14	99	-	-	3	301	2	144	-	-	75	(20)
Oklahoma	1,809	54	1,755	-	-	2	5	16	210	34	245	-	-	-	-	2	1,295	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	467	61	406	-	-	1	7	24	95	34	118	-	-	-	-	-	100	-	82	2	-	4	-
Pennsylvania	3,731	412	3,319	22	1,376	121	854	150	549	90	431	22	35	7	14	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	(20)
Rhode Island	46	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	1,040	59	981	-	-	-	20	3	134	19	259	-	-	-	-	37	568	-	-	-	(10)	-	(96)
South Dakota	93	-	93	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	93	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	1,017	30	987	-	-	-	2	3	117	10	349	-	-	-	-	-	199	17	283	-	-	37	-
Texas	1,651	62	1,589	-	-	-	-	-	70	-	85	-	140	-	-	-	-	-	-	62	-	1,294	-
Utah	666	33	633	-	-	-	7	6	47	16	113	-	-	-	-	-	213	11	253	-	-	-	-
Vermont	152	20	132	-	32	-	-	20	78	-	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	2,025	254	1,771	-	-	7	99	11	243	36	447	-	-	-	-	-	134	192	644	8	-	204	-
Washington	1,374	30	1,344	-	-	-	-	-	15	8	127	-	-	-	-	11	391	10	709	1	(4)	102	(72)
West Virginia	545	9	536	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	272	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	264	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	1,618	82	1,536	-	-	-	1	-	2	27	41	10	60	-	19	25	968	20	445	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	190	-	190	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	156	-	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia	896	-	896	-	-	-	103	-	127	-	35	-	-	-	-	-	525	-	106	-	-	-	(89)
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	1,416	100	1,316	-	-	-	39	9	76	65	379	-	-	-	-	13	201	-	-	13	-	621	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

1/ In regular classes and received individual services

Table 53
EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION, GAINFUL PROGRAMS, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS AND BY STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	State	Local	Federal			
				Total	Smith-Hughes	George-Barden	V.E. Act of 1963
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	$ 14,043,837	$ 3,697,451	$ 5,694,544	$ 4,651,842	$ 56,434	$ 807,797	$ 3,787,611
Alabama	256,675	130,585	0	126,090	0	21,313	104,777
Alaska	61,421	6,970	28,296	26,155	0	5,347	20,808
Arizona	101,314	36,823	35,313	29,178	973	5,317	22,888
Arkansas	54,897	22,662	7,652	24,583	0	14,753	9,830
California	1,481,183	33,145	870,639	577,399	0	47,362	530,037
Colorado	85,914	0	49,613	36,301	623	6,664	29,014
Connecticut	176,239	10,481	96,526	69,232	0	7,943	61,289
Delaware	25,909	16,890	0	9,019	0	4,599	4,420
Florida	295,357	127,434	35,773	132,150	0	19,909	112,241
Georgia	165,656	28,343	86,732	50,581	0	27,055	23,526
Hawaii	3,853	1,944	0	1,909	133	1,776	0
Idaho	14,510	3,548	0	10,962	0	0	10,962
Illinois	380,640	131,806	96,154	152,680	0	31,967	120,713
Indiana	536,787	194,721	123,940	218,126	8,106	52,518	157,502
Iowa	45,747	13,365	12,965	19,417	705	18,712	0
Kansas	122,601	14,799	63,974	43,828	0	12,280	31,548
Kentucky	71,859	34,706	1,879	35,274	0	0	35,274
Louisiana	119,483	0	74,902	44,581	0	17,780	26,801
Maine	4,420	2,210	0	2,210	0	0	2,210
Maryland	372,909	266,410	57,394	49,105	0	12,312	36,793
Massachusetts	1,198,957	12,533	1,007,003	179,421	16,363	83,218	79,840
Michigan	429,414	58,922	265,109	105,383	2,768	23,158	79,457
Minnesota	98,806	16,540	35,951	46,315	6,373	0	39,942
Mississippi	69,550	15,856	23,948	29,746	0	0	29,746
Missouri	79,885	715	48,821	30,349	0	28,234	2,115
Montana	41,829	18,865	603	22,361	415	5,893	16,053
Nebraska	29,025	2,720	12,312	13,993	0	9,834	4,159
Nevada	74,306	8,294	40,179	25,833	600	6,092	19,141
New Hampshire	42,109	1,435	29,802	10,872	0	7,312	3,560
New Jersey	435,679	212,907	11,592	211,180	10,000	10,051	191,129
New Mexico	47,339	2,092	35,294	9,953	302	4,689	4,962
New York	2,910,564	1,134,093	990,032	786,439	0	0	786,439
North Carolina	393,440	173,791	177,786	41,863	0	41,863	0
North Dakota	35,806	11,768	4,463	19,575	0	5,921	13,654
Ohio	221,800	91,524	42,078	88,198	0	40,873	47,325
Oklahoma	178,950	17,301	85,349	76,300	0	12,477	63,823
Oregon	103,958	25,339	50,233	28,386	0	0	28,386
Pennsylvania	863,119	78,798	414,615	369,706	0	41,840	327,866
Rhode Island	20,222	2,668	13,554	4,000	0	4,000	0
South Carolina	169,048	49,565	42,684	76,799	0	20,247	56,552
South Dakota	42,934	13,971	7,500	21,463	334	5,973	15,156
Tennessee	122,858	42,382	45,095	35,381	0	0	35,381
Texas	493,770	221,203	25,764	246,803	3,463	34,566	208,774
Utah	69,858	9,697	35,737	24,424	322	4,944	19,158
Vermont	16,151	4,253	4,015	7,883	0	4,015	3,868
Virginia	201,540	80,284	44,835	76,421	0	27,883	48,538
Washington	560,069	109,737	324,512	125,820	0	13,149	112,671
West Virginia	57,950	7,573	21,595	28,782	0	16,608	12,174
Wisconsin	254,212	6,562	208,444	39,206	1,954	20,657	16,595
Wyoming	14,195	219	3,887	10,089	0	0	10,089
Dist. of Col.	17,849	10,089	0	7,760	0	7,760	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	371,271	178,913	0	192,358	3,000	18,933	170,425
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 54

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION, GAINFUL PROGRAMS, BY FUNCTION FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Administration (3)	Supervision (4)	Teacher Education (5)	Instruction (6)	Research (7)	Instructional Equipment (8)	Vocational Guidance (9)
Total	$4,651,844	$360,205	$416,578	$508,713	$2,650,823	$122,544	$555,835	$37,146
Alabama	126,090	0	27,762	1,317	97,011	0	0	0
Alaska	26,155	5,429	0	1,534	19,192	0	0	0
Arizona	29,178	1,617	0	0	27,561	0	0	0
Arkansas	24,583	3,103	0	0	21,162	0	245	73
California	577,399	144,069	44,515	0	301,436	0	87,379	0
Colorado	36,301	2,273	0	8,301	24,734	0	993	0
Connecticut	69,232	0	0	0	41,313	0	27,919	0
Delaware	9,019	4,514	295	0	4,210	0	0	0
Florida	132,150	7,380	22,431	11,820	41,378	1,298	47,843	0
Georgia	50,581	15,495	7,896	2,611	24,579	0	0	0
Hawaii	1,909	0	0	0	1,909	0	0	0
Idaho	10,962	96	0	0	5,769	0	5,097	0
Illinois	152,680	0	0	89,199	61,878	0	1,603	0
Indiana	218,127	82,570	0	0	29,366	6,752	99,439	0
Iowa	19,417	0	6,443	0	12,031	0	943	0
Kansas	43,828	2,643	1,299	0	37,065	0	2,821	0
Kentucky	35,274	0	22,705	4,279	7,826	0	464	0
Louisiana	44,581	134	19,917	0	24,530	0	0	0
Maine	2,210	0	0	0	2,210	0	0	0
Maryland	49,105	9,287	0	6,668	13,419	0	19,731	0
Massachusetts	179,421	9,877	10,314	7,020	112,096	0	39,983	131
Michigan	105,383	0	29,811	16,877	42,498	0	16,197	0
Minnesota	46,315	26,793	0	6,373	0	13,092	57	0
Mississippi	29,746	0	5,954	3,191	20,601	0	0	0
Missouri	30,349	0	0	0	23,323	900	6,126	0
Montana	22,361	1,227	17,976	0	2,953	0	205	0
Nebraska	13,993	20	1,175	0	10,808	0	1,990	0
Nevada	25,833	0	0	0	24,483	0	1,350	0
New Hampshire	10,872	0	0	0	10,872	0	0	0
New Jersey	211,180	1,403	37,179	51,623	25,921	86,560	0	8,494
New Mexico	9,953	0	2,092	365	7,496	0	0	0
New York	786,439	0	40,528	99,985	645,926	0	0	0
North Carolina	41,863	0	0	0	41,863	0	0	0
North Dakota	19,575	3,344	3,917	7,851	943	0	3,520	0
Ohio	88,198	0	14,250	6,842	61,554	0	5,552	0
Oklahoma	76,300	0	7,991	2,238	48,834	13,942	3,131	164
Oregon	28,386	0	0	3,308	23,776	0	1,302	0
Pennsylvania	369,707	15,423	0	161,183	188,152	0	4,949	0
Rhode Island	4,000	0	2,668	0	1,332	0	0	0
South Carolina	76,799	0	5,314	3,264	62,006	0	6,215	0
South Dakota	21,463	0	0	6,627	155	0	14,681	0
Tennessee	35,381	0	7,550	0	21,144	0	6,687	0
Texas	246,803	0	0	0	231,692	0	15,111	0
Utah	24,424	0	8,363	4,085	10,502	0	1,474	0
Vermont	7,883	0	3,868	0	4,015	0	0	0
Virginia	76,421	2,422	0	0	54,270	0	19,729	0
Washington	125,820	17,368	32,651	2,152	40,919	0	4,446	28,284
West Virginia	28,782	0	0	0	28,782	0	0	0
Wisconsin	39,206	0	8,549	0	18,519	0	12,138	0
Wyoming	10,089	3,718	2,265	0	4,106	0	0	0
Dist. of Col.	7,760	0	0	0	7,760	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	192,358	0	20,900	0	74,943	0	96,515	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 55

STATE AND LOCAL MATCHING EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION, GAINFUL PROGRAMS, BY FUNCTION FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Administration (3)	Supervision (4)	Teacher Education (5)	Instruction (6)	Research (7)	Instructional Equipment (8)	Vocational Guidance (9)
Total	$9,391,996	$650,762	$341,597	$537,828	$7,124,409	$103,064	$575,132	$59,204
Alabama	130,585	0	31,359	0	99,226	0	0	0
Alaska	35,266	5,429	0	1,866	27,971	0	0	0
Arizona	72,136	12,325	0	0	59,811	0	0	0
Arkansas	30,314	2,582	0	0	27,332	0	245	155
California	903,784	153,679	28,489	0	627,447	0	94,169	0
Colorado	49,613	3,410	0	8,109	37,101	0	993	0
Connecticut	107,007	0	0	0	88,300	0	18,707	0
Delaware	16,890	0	0	0	16,890	0	0	0
Florida	163,207	9,874	653	13,997	137,385	1,298	0	0
Georgia	115,075	21,354	7,908	2,928	82,885	0	0	0
Hawaii	1,944	0	0	0	1,944	0	0	0
Idaho	3,548	730	0	0	2,280	0	538	0
Illinois	227,960	0	0	89,197	136,976	0	1,787	0
Indiana	318,661	186,119	0	0	28,347	4,751	99,444	0
Iowa	26,330	0	6,443	0	18,130	0	1,757	0
Kansas	78,773	4,570	2,134	0	69,105	0	2,964	0
Kentucky	36,585	1,735	0	1,879	30,905	0	1,673	393
Louisiana	74,902	134	0	0	74,768	0	0	0
Maine	2,210	0	0	0	2,210	0	0	0
Maryland	323,804	9,287	0	7,394	286,039	0	21,084	0
Massachusetts	1,019,536	126,080	5,380	1,194	886,782	0	0	100
Michigan	324,031	0	29,811	119,506	158,517	0	16,197	0
Minnesota	52,492	52,338	0	0	0	0	154	0
Mississippi	39,804	0	4,401	3,368	32,035	0	0	0
Missouri	49,536	0	0	0	42,976	9	6,551	0
Montana	19,468	15,143	1,168	0	2,952	0	205	0
Nebraska	15,032	20	1,768	0	11,254	0	1,990	0
Nevada	48,473	0	2,504	0	44,305	0	1,664	0
New Hampshire	31,237	0	0	0	31,237	0	0	0
New Jersey	224,500	1,403	38,577	50,227	28,793	97,006	0	8,494
New Mexico	37,386	0	2,092	365	33,134	0	1,795	0
New York	2,124,125	0	40,528	103,534	1,980,063	0	0	0
North Carolina	351,577	0	0	26,265	127,325	0	197,987	0
North Dakota	16,231	0	3,917	7,851	943	0	3,520	0
Ohio	133,601	0	0	6,704	121,501	0	5,396	0
Oklahoma	102,650	0	8,779	2,237	86,452	0	3,131	2,051
Oregon	75,572	2,322	48	7,193	64,771	0	1,238	0
Pennsylvania	493,413	15,423	0	64,051	408,990	0	4,949	0
Rhode Island	16,222	0	2,668	0	13,554	0	0	0
South Carolina	92,249	0	5,720	3,376	76,937	0	6,216	0
South Dakota	21,471	0	0	6,626	155	0	14,690	0
Tennessee	87,477	0	7,550	0	73,239	0	6,688	0
Texas	246,967	0	0	0	231,792	0	15,175	0
Utah	45,434	0	4,191	5,506	31,599	0	4,138	0
Vermont	8,268	0	3,834	0	4,434	0	0	0
Virginia	125,119	12,580	38,434	0	54,376	0	19,729	0
Washington	434,249	14,225	13,308	2,047	373,001	0	4,446	27,222
West Virginia	29,168	0	0	0	29,168	0	0	0
Wisconsin	215,006	0	6,562	0	196,305	0	12,139	0
Wyoming	4,106	0	0	0	4,106	0	0	0
Dist. of Col.	10,089	0	0	0	10,089	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	178,913	0	43,371	2,408	108,572	0	3,773	20,789
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 56
ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION, HOMEMAKING PROGRAMS BY TYPE OF CLASS, SEX, AND STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total			Secondary								Postsecondary (Purpose 2) Full-Time Only				Adult				Persons With Special Needs			
				Grade 9 1/		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		1st Year		2nd Year		Preparatory		Supplementary					
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Male	Female	Female
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
																					2/		2/
Total	2,124,747	80,551	2,044,196	5,740	557,367	4,025	326,034	10,791	237,280	34,899	277,221	-	118	-	174	1,083	17,001	23,728	610,738	285	(1,406)	18,263	(30,501)
Alabama	36,204	1,313	34,891	128	11,129	135	9,884	324	6,029	726	4,737	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,046	-	-	66	(5,598)
Alaska	1,144	124	1,020	8	321	8	227	26	212	82	260	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	20,663	1,937	18,726	7	6,327	71	3,444	235	3,594	1,587	4,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	932	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	35,944	1,347	34,597	34	10,077	13	8,661	132	4,986	602	3,291	-	-	-	-	-	-	556	7,542	10	-	40	-
California	194,285	6,598	187,687	984	25,676	436	21,139	783	15,241	1,838	19,114	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,557	106,517	-	(773)	-	(968)
Colorado	28,589	1,461	27,128	4	3,536	29	2,400	209	2,005	681	2,932	-	-	-	-	-	-	498	16,219	40	-	36	-
Connecticut	23,123	1,813	21,310	1	1,755	8	1,396	75	1,147	151	1,821	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,578	15,191	-	-	-	-
Delaware	4,397	88	4,309	-	1,824	4	928	14	623	70	857	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77	-	(7)	-	(132)
Florida	113,587	4,605	108,982	1,105	37,694	320	12,845	515	12,903	2,133	15,522	-	36	-	174	-	-	532	29,691	-	-	117	-
Georgia	73,130	4,755	68,375	407	22,701	278	12,394	844	7,570	2,589	8,947	-	-	-	-	-	-	637	16,763	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	8,391	1,319	7,072	-	2,008	66	814	359	1,254	771	1,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	1,313	-	-	-	-
Idaho	9,676	150	9,526	-	3,367	-	2,192	-	1,494	150	2,037	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	436	-	-	-	(7)
Illinois	62,548	1,835	60,713	2	17,421	67	13,111	348	9,623	1,368	13,733	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	6,779	14	-	46	-
Indiana	40,372	907	39,465	39	11,614	21	10,102	117	7,328	710	7,026	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	3,395	-	-	-	-
Iowa	25,467	313	25,154	20	7,472	31	4,535	32	2,491	110	4,599	-	32	-	-	-	-	120	5,963	-	-	62	-
Kansas	14,592	534	14,058	-	3,746	34	2,631	46	1,844	154	1,969	-	-	-	-	-	4	300	3,846	-	-	18	-
Kentucky	39,298	929	38,369	18	12,599	15	8,325	167	5,530	685	5,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	5,979	17	(286)	892	(2,528)
Louisiana	33,362	776	32,486	76	12,259	9	8,992	19	5,442	671	5,059	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	734	-	-	-	(42)
Maine	5,357	150	5,207	-	1,749	-	1,139	-	702	150	1,516	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101	(185)
Maryland	28,499	374	28,125	72	7,980	5	4,051	5	3,447	32	3,818	-	-	-	-	-	-	260	8,574	-	-	255	-
Massachusetts	33,695	-	33,695	-	438	-	549	-	231	-	205	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32,272	-	-	-	-
Michigan	78,708	4,884	73,824	415	19,984	230	14,298	608	10,867	2,829	12,177	-	-	-	-	-	-	802	16,498	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	46,180	1,037	45,143	9	9,768	60	5,583	100	4,749	315	6,584	-	-	-	-	-	-	553	18,201	-	-	258	-
Mississippi	41,991	1,123	40,868	581	19,561	117	9,563	141	5,413	219	3,903	-	-	-	-	-	-	65	2,428	-	-	-	-
Missouri	41,134	1,417	39,717	-	11,805	-	8,580	322	6,498	620	5,644	-	-	-	-	475	7,190	-	-	-	-	-	(346)
Montana	5,389	40	5,349	3	1,883	-	978	4	556	33	792	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,140	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	17,096	295	16,801	19	4,056	17	2,054	3	1,501	79	2,356	-	-	-	-	-	-	177	6,834	-	(8)	-	(1,637)
Nevada	7,088	832	6,256	75	1,607	152	1,351	199	979	302	1,308	-	7	-	-	104	1,004	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	6,193	276	5,917	10	1,343	40	1,227	78	930	98	1,583	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	834	-	-	-	(238)
New Jersey	51,868	1,538	50,330	26	8,653	61	5,891	233	3,795	709	13,468	-	27	-	-	402	1,774	108	13,729	-	-	2,993	-
New Mexico	8,493	482	8,011	15	2,331	7	2,206	110	1,573	350	1,760	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141	-	-	-	-
New York	149,649	2,454	147,195	476	32,722	385	19,000	455	22,374	621	30,471	-	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	38,946	-	(75)	3,682	(13,000)
North Carolina	77,160	4,718	72,442	185	24,907	265	16,864	737	8,520	3,242	10,505	-	-	-	-	-	-	201	11,134	88	-	512	-
North Dakota	10,345	352	9,993	-	3,510	13	1,418	67	872	106	901	-	-	-	-	-	-	166	3,292	-	-	-	-
Ohio	104,477	12,698	91,779	-	15,472	-	11,351	930	8,258	1,430	7,154	-	-	-	-	-	-	10,338	49,193	-	(236)	351	(4,543)
Oklahoma	32,200	640	31,560	14	8,667	69	6,864	112	4,800	281	4,279	-	-	-	-	-	-	164	6,950	-	-	-	-
Oregon	16,775	314	16,461	-	2,718	5	2,348	24	1,650	135	1,822	-	-	-	-	95	186	55	7,709	-	-	28	-
Pennsylvania	46,772	922	45,850	5	4,020	31	6,588	174	6,048	541	7,683	-	-	-	-	-	-	171	21,513	-	-	-	(92)
Rhode Island	4,886	95	4,791	-	883	-	997	36	596	40	628	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	1,687	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	58,017	2,597	55,420	-	12,869	78	8,798	37	2,931	2,238	2,626	-	-	-	-	-	68	209	27,541	35	(21)	587	(254)
South Dakota	7,026	17	7,009	-	3,127	-	1,870	-	769	17	884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	359	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	52,949	938	52,011	350	17,415	172	13,604	113	6,837	216	6,301	-	-	-	-	-	20	78	7,797	9	-	37	-
Texas	172,648	3,830	168,818	292	45,286	468	27,505	834	21,747	2,236	23,785	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50,495	-	-	-	-
Utah	17,756	1,338	16,418	11	1,494	10	1,991	118	2,263	126	3,519	-	-	-	-	-	36	1,043	6,967	30	-	148	-
Vermont	2,981	126	2,855	10	905	9	679	12	346	95	582	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	343	-	-	-	-
Virginia	54,158	820	53,338	72	27,550	105	6,933	197	5,892	351	6,145	-	-	-	-	-	-	67	5,809	28	-	1,009	-
Washington	64,836	2,973	61,863	-	19,949	-	9,177	709	6,783	1,439	3,990	-	16	-	-	-	-	825	21,948	-	-	-	(645)
West Virginia	17,289	385	16,904	122	5,927	36	3,543	34	1,386	193	436	-	-	-	-	-	5,510	-	-	-	-	102	-
Wisconsin	34,019	922	33,097	-	5,069	-	3,152	12	2,758	58	3,442	-	-	-	-	-	-	838	18,278	14	-	398	-
Wyoming	4,431	79	4,352	-	1,298	-	801	13	647	66	920	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	661	-	-	25	-
Dist. of Columbia	2,319	7	2,312	-	-	-	150	-	143	-	768	-	-	-	-	7	1,209	-	42	-	-	-	(286)
Guam	1,314	-	1,314	-	840	-	84	-	210	-	180	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	55,672	1,041	54,631	145	39,491	135	769	115	873	646	1,998	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	6,500	-
Virgin Islands	705	33	672	-	566	10	60	14	20	9	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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1/ Includes 1,290 males and 34,956 females at below grade nine level

2/ In regular classes and received individual services

Table 57

EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION, HOMEMAKING PROGRAMS, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS AND BY STATE FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	State	Local	Federal			
				Total	Smith-Hughes	George-Barden	V.E. Act of 1963
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Total	$111,095,444	$ 44,795,348	$ 58,819,444	$ 7,480,652	$ 399,260	$ 7,081,392	$ 0
Alabama	2,601,816	2,405,504	0	196,312	4,490	191,822	0
Alaska	182,920	10,695	137,252	34,973	0	34,973	0
Arizona	1,354,573	257,262	1,047,684	49,627	7,037	42,590	0
Arkansas	1,983,738	620,312	1,230,653	132,773	0	132,773	0
California	7,649,802	134,614	7,160,925	354,263	26,407	327,856	0
Colorado	1,312,994	201,670	1,041,578	69,746	9,774	59,972	0
Connecticut	698,021	32,367	594,172	71,482	0	71,482	0
Delaware	579,190	450,441	90,248	38,501	3,100	35,401	0
Florida	5,489,509	4,062,462	1,254,975	172,072	0	172,072	0
Georgia	4,233,700	526,465	3,463,747	243,488	0	243,488	0
Hawaii	371,981	328,781	0	43,200	7,200	36,000	0
Idaho	736,205	163,403	524,275	48,527	3,000	45,527	0
Illinois	5,065,826	2,134,206	2,626,421	305,199	17,492	287,707	0
Indiana	2,993,288	412,773	2,365,203	215,312	14,622	200,690	0
Iowa	1,713,501	524,063	1,008,503	180,935	12,520	168,415	0
Kansas	845,551	130,528	600,400	114,623	4,100	110,523	0
Kentucky	2,703,243	2,337,993	140,454	224,796	5,675	219,121	0
Louisiana	2,574,059	166,899	2,245,982	161,178	6,080	155,098	0
Maine	453,361	165,280	226,680	61,401	0	61,401	0
Maryland	978,035	7,350	872,866	97,819	0	97,819	0
Massachusetts	268,389	7,049	212,169	49,171	10,138	39,033	0
Michigan	4,061,788	371,868	3,402,559	287,361	39,493	247,868	0
Minnesota	2,572,152	1,228,472	1,157,092	186,588	0	186,588	0
Mississippi	2,124,815	753,206	1,187,774	183,835	7,318	176,517	0
Missouri	2,344,963	381,655	1,774,932	188,376	8,065	180,311	0
Montana	396,610	54,625	294,099	47,886	5,585	42,301	0
Nebraska	895,419	119,180	684,743	91,496	4,400	87,096	0
Nevada	336,826	19,913	277,605	39,308	5,400	33,908	0
New Hampshire	247,228	14,763	194,063	38,402	5,716	32,686	0
New Jersey	551,632	338,882	104,750	108,000	18,000	90,000	0
New Mexico	604,842	50,393	507,199	47,250	5,044	42,206	0
New York	238,670	69,335	69,335	100,000	0	100,000	0
North Carolina	5,366,032	3,057,556	1,952,362	356,114	0	356,114	0
North Dakota	694,102	103,479	531,338	59,285	6,000	53,285	0
Ohio	5,067,389	3,494,218	1,224,374	348,797	16,402	332,395	0
Oklahoma	2,418,835	454,474	1,847,720	116,641	4,346	112,295	0
Oregon	824,990	140,256	597,789	86,945	0	86,945	0
Pennsylvania	3,100,645	709,181	2,014,902	376,562	0	376,562	0
Rhode Island	302,558	10,975	253,583	38,000	2,000	36,000	0
South Carolina	2,510,090	1,091,816	1,236,051	182,223	0	182,223	0
South Dakota	544,111	20,099	467,260	56,752	3,000	53,752	0
Tennessee	3,102,581	485,849	2,388,358	228,374	7,000	221,374	0
Texas	13,914,036	10,806,694	2,747,185	360,157	49,057	311,100	0
Utah	608,696	87,416	479,997	41,283	6,227	35,056	0
Vermont	367,713	82,339	245,491	39,883	3,900	35,983	0
Virginia	3,985,687	1,798,837	1,952,721	234,129	7,404	226,725	0
Washington	2,785,192	745,215	1,915,277	124,700	6,362	118,338	0
West Virginia	992,221	89,261	749,668	153,292	3,827	149,465	0
Wisconsin	1,677,796	31,192	1,443,110	203,494	17,579	185,915	0
Wyoming	325,040	11,120	273,920	40,000	4,000	36,000	0
Dist. of Col.	131,582	99,342	0	32,240	0	32,240	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	3,124,648	2,922,755	0	201,893	31,500	170,393	0
Virgin Islands	86,853	70,865	0	15,988	0	15,988	0

Table 58

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS, HOMEMAKING PROGRAMS, BY FUNCTION
FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Administration (3)	Supervision (4)	Teacher Education (5)	Instruction (6)	Research (7)	Instructional Equipment (8)	Vocational-Guidance (9)
Total	$7,480,653	$482,286	$1,152,959	$763,495	$4,809,256	$45,313	$178,136	$49,208
Alabama	196,312	13,444	14,604	4,490	163,774	0	0	0
Alaska	34,973	5,428	0	5,146	21,343	0	3,056	0
Arizona	49,627	8,466	31,878	7,250	2,033	0	0	0
Arkansas	132,773	56,895	0	6,000	69,878	0	0	0
California	354,264	8,646	79,313	26,407	232,033	7,865	0	0
Colorado	69,746	0	0	4,167	65,579	0	0	0
Connecticut	71,482	28,419	13,095	0	29,968	0	0	0
Delaware	38,501	234	8,577	12,000	17,690	0	0	0
Florida	172,072	17,169	44,083	17,376	71,936	7,900	13,608	0
Georgia	243,488	2,475	74,129	0	166,884	0	0	0
Hawaii	43,200	1,000	2,333	7,000	32,867	0	0	0
Idaho	48,527	211	5	3,000	45,311	0	0	0
Illinois	305,199	0	17,492	0	287,707	0	0	0
Indiana	215,312	0	0	12,818	202,494	0	0	0
Iowa	180,935	0	29,154	27,669	112,952	11,160	0	0
Kansas	114,623	4,160	8,151	8,132	92,980	0	0	1,200
Kentucky	224,796	0	90,819	30,785	94,727	8,432	33	0
Louisiana	161,178	12,797	74,168	21,120	53,093	0	0	0
Maine	61,401	0	0	0	61,401	0	0	0
Maryland	97,819	7,345	0	1,243	89,231	0	0	0
Massachusetts	49,171	5,022	0	2,076	42,073	0	0	0
Michigan	287,361	0	0	14,604	272,757	0	0	0
Minnesota	186,588	44,905	0	20,830	120,853	0	0	0
Mississippi	183,835	730	31,043	17,097	134,965	0	0	0
Missouri	188,376	11,424	70,327	31,065	70,293	0	0	5,267
Montana	47,886	0	12,400	13,126	22,360	0	0	0
Nebraska	91,496	11,888	10,575	28,421	40,071	0	0	541
Nevada	39,308	0	376	4,075	34,007	0	850	0
New Hampshire	38,402	2,816	4,372	5,716	23,639	0	0	1,859
New Jersey	108,000	0	0	43,526	63,035	0	1,439	0
New Mexico	47,250	0	18,252	4,456	24,542	0	0	0
New York	100,000	0	0	0	100,000	0	0	0
North Carolina	356,114	27,251	0	0	328,863	0	0	0
North Dakota	59,285	0	0	16,128	43,157	0	0	0
Ohio	348,797	15,905	92,929	88,944	129,609	9,551	0	11,859
Oklahoma	116,641	0	46,751	26,403	43,487	0	0	0
Oregon	86,945	4,460	0	24,951	57,534	0	0	0
Pennsylvania	376,562	138,807	0	56,983	180,772	0	0	0
Rhode Island	38,000	1,549	4,926	4,500	24,698	0	2,327	0
South Carolina	182,223	0	20,249	0	153,974	0	8,000	0
South Dakota	56,752	0	9,208	10,754	36,790	0	0	0
Tennessee	228,374	0	0	7,000	221,374	0	0	0
Texas	360,157	0	201,862	17,883	140,412	0	0	0
Utah	41,283	1,719	10,254	12,688	12,622	0	4,000	0
Vermont	39,883	4,230	1,750	6,198	25,223	0	0	2,482
Virginia	234,129	9,687	0	7,404	217,038	0	0	0
Washington	124,700	8,761	35,134	47,375	33,025	405	0	0
West Virginia	153,292	5,060	32,813	15,162	100,257	0	0	0
Wisconsin	203,494	0	23,814	29,457	150,223	0	0	0
Wyoming	40,000	3,371	28,123	4,000	4,506	0	0	0
Dist. of Col.	32,240	0	0	0	32,240	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	201,893	13,000	10,000	8,070	0	0	144,823	26,000
Virgin Islands	15,988	5,012	0	0	10,976	0	0	0

Table 59

STATE AND LOCAL MATCHING EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL HOME ECONOMICS EDUCATION, HOMEMAKING PROGRAMS, BY FUNCTION
FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	Administration	Supervision	Teacher Education	Instruction	Research	Instructional Equipment	Vocational Guidance
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	$103,614,793	$937,429	$1,299,787	$1,877,121	$98,858,886	$130,599	$395,819	$115,152
Alabama	2,405,504	15,225	15,680	4,490	2,370,109	0	0	0
Alaska	147,947	5,428	0	5,279	134,184	0	3,056	0
Arizona	1,304,946	17,525	19,861	54,917	1,212,643	0	0	0
Arkansas	1,850,965	26,426	0	60,014	1,764,525	0	0	0
California	7,295,540	8,646	52,909	26,407	7,152,395	55,183	0	0
Colorado	1,243,248	56,579	0	62,974	1,113,993	0	9,702	0
Connecticut	626,539	0	13,095	0	613,333	0	111	0
Delaware	540,689	4,254	8,587	12,756	515,092	0	0	0
Florida	5,317,437	263,778	61,650	1,168	4,930,191	60,650	0	0
Georgia	3,990,212	12,658	75,783	56,024	3,845,747	0	0	0
Hawaii	328,781	7,632	28,049	9,947	283,153	0	0	0
Idaho	687,678	12,667	31,720	19,661	623,630	0	0	0
Illinois	4,760,627	0	18,780	0	4,741,847	0	0	0
Indiana	2,777,976	0	0	27,808	2,750,168	0	0	0
Iowa	1,532,566	0	10,218	110,676	1,400,512	11,160	0	0
Kansas	730,928	21,544	13,202	28,320	666,116	0	0	1,746
Kentucky	2,478,447	0	0	30,184	2,448,263	0	0	0
Louisiana	2,412,881	34,538	27,564	143,004	2,207,775	0	0	0
Maine	391,960	0	0	0	391,960	0	0	0
Maryland	880,216	7,345	0	28	872,843	0	0	0
Massachusetts	219,218	13,828	3,026	672	201,636	0	0	56
Michigan	3,774,427	0	0	14,604	3,759,823	0	0	0
Minnesota	2,385,564	22,329	0	84,872	2,275,184	0	0	3,179
Mississippi	1,940,980	1,814	26,032	79,920	1,833,214	0	0	0
Missouri	2,156,587	34,911	6,406	86,107	2,028,697	0	0	466
Montana	348,724	0	0	13,125	335,599	0	0	0
Nebraska	803,923	24,671	15,912	52,782	709,866	0	0	692
Nevada	297,518	0	12,225	4,418	280,460	0	415	0
New Hampshire	208,826	2,816	4,372	5,716	194,063	0	0	1,859
New Jersey	443,632	4,729	0	43,526	345,986	0	8,144	41,247
New Mexico	557,592	0	18,160	4,456	503,114	0	31,862	0
New York	138,670	0	0	0	138,670	0	0	0
North Carolina	5,009,918	106,768	0	97,528	4,805,622	0	0	0
North Dakota	634,817	2,162	10,664	20,714	601,277	0	0	0
Ohio	4,718,592	2,821	10	54,985	4,660,272	0	0	504
Oklahoma	2,302,194	0	64,498	35,368	2,202,328	0	0	0
Oregon	738,044	9,063	29,955	8,139	690,823	0	64	0
Pennsylvania	2,724,084	138,807	0	77,955	2,507,322	0	0	0
Rhode Island	264,558	1,549	4,926	4,500	251,256	0	2,327	0
South Carolina	2,327,867	0	81,034	44,866	2,173,433	3,201	25,333	0
South Dakota	487,359	0	9,345	10,754	467,260	0	0	0
Tennessee	2,874,207	0	103,701	52,193	2,712,334	0	5,979	0
Texas	13,553,879	0	269,797	24,233	13,259,849	0	0	0
Utah	567,413	0	8,382	19,606	507,538	0	31,887	0
Vermont	327,830	2,415	6,644	11,633	279,085	0	0	28,053
Virginia	3,751,558	45,071	89,680	72,874	3,294,042	0	249,891	0
Washington	2,660,492	8,761	16,429	50,497	2,584,400	405	0	0
West Virginia	838,929	2,057	14,994	35,738	786,140	0	0	0
Wisconsin	1,474,302	0	23,787	201,433	1,249,082	0	0	0
Wyoming	285,040	600	6,520	4,000	273,920	0	0	0
Dist. of Col.	99,342	0	16,726	0	82,616	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	2,922,755	13,000	79,464	6,250	2,770,993	0	27,048	26,000
Virgin Islands	70,865	5,012	0	0	54,503	0	0	11,350

Table 60

ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN OFFICE OCCUPATIONS
BY TYPE OF CLASS, SEX, AND STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1967

				Secondary								Postsecondary (Purpose 2)				Adult							
												Full-Time Only											
	Grand Total			Grade 9 1/		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		1st Year		2nd Year		Preparatory		Supplementary		Persons With Special Needs			
State	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(22)	(24)
Total	1,572,335	357,410	1,214,925	14,606	33,079	48,173	125,934	69,791	276,060	75,369	346,386	40,673	94,235	23,457	34,254	42,591	131,761	45,109	169,733	1,641	2/ (6,589)	3,463	2/ (11,866)
Alabama	8,483	674	7,809	-	-	64	836	146	2,117	151	2,335	134	1,024	-	-	72	725	96	765	11	-	7	-
Alaska	1,700	289	1,411	26	56	39	225	97	558	127	572	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arizona	6,959	1,847	5,112	-	9	31	126	101	1,283	190	2,240	54	953	20	299	3	53	1,448	149	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	3,409	244	3,165	-	6	-	8	3	35	16	200	51	878	-	-	33	152	141	1,888	-	(8)	-	(60)
California	315,066	78,453	236,613	-	-	275	2,107	6,540	38,815	10,046	69,349	17,850	45,743	14,154	18,355	22,257	56,189	7,331	6,055	-	(5,099)	-	(7,335)
Colorado	14,608	2,526	12,082	-	-	-	-	439	1,553	281	1,881	891	2,335	165	332	688	5,318	-	-	82	-	663	-
Connecticut	27,034	7,209	19,825	1,269	2,198	1,942	5,725	1,391	6,433	1,004	4,873	1,229	357	369	158	-	-	-	-	5	-	81	-
Delaware	3,327	705	2,622	-	-	-	-	411	1,468	294	1,154	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(77)	-	(167)
Florida	75,123	9,438	65,685	-	-	-	-	-	-	909	8,827	200	2,916	1,030	2,876	3,119	17,417	4,073	33,601	107	-	48	-
Georgia	82,614	19,847	62,767	-	-	2,842	7,946	6,193	17,380	8,162	22,887	671	3,885	70	134	566	2,557	1,343	7,978	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	1,843	421	1,422	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	67	257	752	79	375	13	106	69	122	-	-	-	(3)
Idaho	3,361	75	3,286	-	-	-	283	27	1,069	21	927	-	81	-	-	9	218	18	708	-	-	-	(6)
Illinois	37,036	6,750	30,286	-	-	-	-	683	7,126	1,872	14,551	1,359	725	307	141	1,522	4,833	803	2,469	204	-	441	-
Indiana	1,274	298	976	-	-	-	-	-	-	126	581	100	109	64	100	-	-	8	186	-	(25)	-	(109)
Iowa	2,513	264	2,249	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	489	5	130	-	-	-	-	234	1,630	-	-	-	-
Kansas	3,315	565	2,750	-	-	-	-	105	720	8	319	10	228	6	114	-	40	438	1,329	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	8,049	843	7,206	-	-	-	-	310	2,987	416	3,057	19	123	18	46	2	49	77	932	1	-	12	-
Louisiana	39,320	10,033	29,297	671	1,272	1,345	3,435	2,885	7,163	2,717	7,312	841	2,931	205	1,478	373	1,793	969	3,900	17	(123)	113	(368)
Maine	10,083	2,869	7,214	678	1,216	1,178	2,487	777	1,720	236	1,771	-	12	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	97,586	22,242	75,344	172	295	5,310	18,034	9,483	28,065	6,087	22,573	167	237	-	95	-	-	867	7,867	156	-	178	-
Massachusetts	56,247	16,183	40,064	-	-	5,490	13,672	4,877	12,659	4,818	12,507	722	822	273	404	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Michigan	50,578	8,890	41,688	-	-	-	-	1,020	10,027	1,898	21,094	2,964	3,895	1,507	2,303	201	2,447	1,300	1,922	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	17,915	2,904	15,011	-	-	-	-	-	44	206	6,730	279	1,071	66	23	693	1,972	1,653	5,128	7	-	43	-
Mississippi	5,109	452	4,657	-	-	-	1	1	5	-	240	143	609	58	68	-	-	250	3,734	-	-	-	-
Missouri	12,182	1,495	10,687	132	118	-	-	319	1,820	711	5,578	131	309	62	188	79	1,363	61	1,311	-	(183)	-	(264)
Montana	468	56	412	-	-	-	-	-	16	54	265	-	50	-	23	-	23	2	25	-	-	10	-
Nebraska	6,086	614	5,472	-	3	44	264	98	1,581	165	2,163	54	114	33	41	32	655	187	649	1	(66)	2	(333)
Nevada	3,219	428	2,791	10	30	25	124	75	425	146	760	-	-	-	-	1	8	171	1,429	-	-	15	-
New Hampshire	726	114	612	-	-	-	-	32	326	17	257	40	20	17	9	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	68,187	15,087	53,100	1,907	5,376	5,963	16,838	4,060	16,549	2,815	12,779	31	115	17	203	35	225	197	1,015	62	-	-	-
New Mexico	5,328	1,196	4,132	-	-	29	67	298	637	702	2,445	41	192	21	128	25	50	80	613	-	-	-	-
New York	263,904	72,276	191,628	8,833	20,977	14,608	36,042	12,199	41,423	14,416	35,545	4,012	3,458	2,438	2,223	74	439	14,806	50,121	890	-	1,400	-
North Carolina	15,576	4,536	11,040	-	-	18	20	84	73	198	1,482	1,434	1,367	484	419	1,038	2,769	1,280	4,910	-	(204)	-	(172)
North Dakota	2,868	490	2,378	26	112	149	371	44	515	67	503	50	366	47	69	46	296	61	146	-	(1)	-	(7)
Ohio	23,912	3,483	20,429	-	-	-	-	407	4,463	330	4,800	286	117	119	50	100	736	2,225	10,069	16	(50)	194	(739)
Oklahoma	3,627	455	3,172	-	-	-	-	139	516	108	1,014	-	-	-	-	210	1,642	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	16,004	3,225	12,779	-	-	160	349	568	3,345	642	3,491	264	648	106	222	764	2,360	721	2,364	-	(9)	-	(28)
Pennsylvania	80,040	18,565	61,475	-	-	-	-	7,050	27,750	6,390	25,800	950	1,150	400	450	3,775	6,325	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	69	55	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41	14	-	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	9,398	1,644	7,754	-	-	-	-	1,187	4,485	251	1,830	-	-	-	-	-	-	188	1,307	18	(8)	132	(55)
South Dakota	1,379	189	1,190	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	217	-	-	-	-	26	271	153	702	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	6,108	802	5,306	-	-	-	-	17	102	99	1,536	30	624	5	79	64	157	587	2,808	-	-	-	-
Texas	15,569	2,140	13,429	-	-	-	-	-	-	258	3,006	1,671	8,828	72	316	31	345	108	934	-	-	-	-
Utah	23,124	6,508	16,616	882	1,410	1,175	2,059	1,277	4,426	1,573	5,987	273	572	13	49	637	1,309	678	804	-	(590)	-	(1,523)
Vermont	602	75	527	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	307	-	-	-	-	14	157	8	63	-	-	-	-
Virginia	45,988	8,654	37,334	-	-	2,013	9,673	2,453	11,819	1,913	9,851	789	666	134	78	227	2,354	1,078	2,871	47	-	22	-
Washington	32,208	5,856	26,352	-	-	-	-	1,601	7,823	2,776	9,775	688	3,544	433	1,838	8	41	352	3,311	-	(146)	-	(641)
West Virginia	13,358	2,465	10,893	-	-	-	-	1,238	4,571	1,053	3,633	-	-	-	-	128	2,091	48	598	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	28,472	7,900	20,572	-	-	-	-	-	30	88	3,253	1,634	1,617	560	314	4,645	12,168	973	3,156	-	-	36	-
Wyoming	1,390	282	1,108	-	1	21	25	73	167	86	507	32	150	32	41	2	24	19	148	17	-	45	-
Dist. of Columbia	789	61	728	-	-	9	264	2	190	8	166	39	15	-	-	3	93	-	-	-	-	-	(76)
Guam	2,004	491	1,513	-	-	138	655	277	548	76	310	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	16,881	4,208	12,673	-	-	1,286	4,210	790	3,121	741	2,643	239	503	70	185	1,082	1,993	-	18	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	317	49	268	-	-	19	88	16	112	14	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	-

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1/ Includes a total of 5 male and 27 female students enrolled below grade nine

2/ In regular classes and received individual services

Table 61

EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN OFFICE OCCUPATIONS BY SOURCE OF FUNDS AND BY STATE FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	State	Local	Federal
				V.E. Act of 1963
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	$132,866,734	$40,131,286	$63,644,864	$29,090,584
Alabama	1,033,305	203,762	320,908	508,635
Alaska	262,197	14,638	124,967	122,592
Arizona	1,651,646	393,158	322,534	935,954
Arkansas	445,325	158,118	72,747	214,460
California	7,384,076	0	5,065,007	2,319,069
Colorado	1,124,000	114,891	626,482	382,627
Connecticut	3,181,062	157,230	2,134,524	889,308
Delaware	39,544	16,378	1,000	22,166
Florida	3,224,990	1,958,870	618,473	647,647
Georgia	1,980,710	391,270	721,017	868,423
Hawaii	471,999	246,447	0	225,552
Idaho	282,678	51,524	145,136	86,018
Illinois	2,577,143	563,664	1,285,724	727,755
Indiana	923,996	37,207	424,837	461,952
Iowa	1,133,683	538,401	152,846	442,436
Kansas	480,681	79,679	247,947	153,055
Kentucky	1,722,201	950,885	171,608	599,708
Louisiana	3,391,103	14,152	1,852,613	1,524,338
Maine	1,324,123	70,364	1,091,603	162,156
Maryland	4,070,305	1,325,280	1,964,861	780,164
Massachusetts	9,018,227	331,636	7,889,615	796,976
Michigan	4,214,721	211,588	2,885,619	1,117,514
Minnesota	1,814,275	401,832	846,728	565,715
Mississippi	502,066	176,817	98,603	226,646
Missouri	1,906,362	21,147	1,265,561	619,654
Montana	228,508	23,668	92,183	112,657
Nebraska	649,047	4,550	321,464	323,033
Nevada	218,850	46,934	133,916	38,000
New Hampshire	60,554	0	30,277	30,277
New Jersey	6,491,210	3,732,411	1,540,511	1,218,288
New Mexico	803,465	11,012	463,354	329,099
New York	38,478,077	18,084,970	18,052,931	2,340,176
North Carolina	1,962,793	1,258,797	377,442	326,554
North Dakota	1,103,234	319,083	502,881	281,270
Ohio	4,243,535	2,293,544	1,252,173	697,818
Oklahoma	584,042	65,265	389,743	129,034
Oregon	1,320,334	399,486	623,202	297,646
Pennsylvania	3,386,348	315,230	1,586,400	1,484,718
Rhode Island	61,659	61,659	0	0
South Carolina	974,160	56,263	462,063	455,834
South Dakota	173,169	25,400	61,245	86,524
Tennessee	999,588	347,827	303,936	347,825
Texas	2,006,367	705,645	320,312	980,410
Utah	676,019	131,730	434,452	109,837
Vermont	17,276	11,928	2,089	3,259
Virginia	2,581,122	646,538	839,131	1,095,453
Washington	4,283,281	762,369	2,598,194	922,718
West Virginia	1,542,231	46,809	1,246,560	248,862
Wisconsin	3,713,991	1,255,880	1,546,363	911,748
Wyoming	244,379	23,040	133,082	88,257
Dist. of Columbia	138,688	2,692	0	135,996
Guam	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	1,756,164	1,065,505	0	690,659
Virgin Islands	8,225	4,113	0	4,112

Table 62

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN OFFICE OCCUPATIONS BY FUNCTION FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Administration (3)	Supervision (4)	Teacher Education (5)	Instruction (6)	Research (7)	Instructional Equipment (8)	Vocational Guidance (9)
Total	$29,090,586	$1,020,507	$670,861	$584,815	$16,660,929	$659,489	$9,416,300	$77,685
Alabama	508,635				508,635	0		0
Alaska	122,592	5,430	0	3,348	83,251	0	30,563	0
Arizona	935,954	4,609	15,603	1,891	913,851	0	0	0
Arkansas	214,460	42,995	-0- 0	0	126,326	0	40,830	4,309
California	2,319,070	458,425	65,953	0	703,894	0	1,090,798	0
Colorado	382,627	24,357	0	5,190	211,319	0	141,761	0
Connecticut	889,308	0	0	0	460,969	0	428,339	0
Delaware	22,166	1,088	14,284	0	2,900	0	3,894	0
Florida	647,647	23,878	42,505	12,196	31,101	5,593	532,374	0
Georgia	868,423	0	36,041	0	296,239	0	536,143	0
Hawaii	225,552	0	0	0	181,067	0	44,485	0
Idaho	86,018	722	0	0	83,579	0	1,717	0
Illinois	727,755	28,832	0	13,446	640,663	0	44,814	0
Indiana	461,952	22,855	0	5,628	183,446	4,415	245,608	0
Iowa	442,436	0	0	32,168	228,727	0	181,541	0
Kansas	153,055	11,626	649	0	91,889	0	48,417	474
Kentucky	599,708	0	26,082	36,305	354,427	1,814	180,348	732
Louisiana	1,524,338	64,000	17,871	61,437	1,381,030	0	0	0
Maine	162,156	0	0	0	3,771	0	158,385	0
Maryland	780,164	18,363	0	6,634	231,391	0	515,971	7,805
Massachusetts	796,976	670	8,907	0	299,132	0	488,267	0
Michigan	1,117,514	0	23,748	10,850	792,544	0	290,372	0
Minnesota	565,715	49,334	0	24,902	291,224	5,356	180,349	14,550
Mississippi	226,646	649	11,249	8,375	206,373	0	0	0
Missouri	619,654	590	2,094	10,498	331,736	0	274,736	0
Montana	112,657	7,985	0	6,764	40,547	0	53,534	3,827
Nebraska	323,033	5,426	0	0	206,374	0	111,233	0
Nevada	38,000	0	0	0	38,000	0	0	0
New Hampshire	30,277	0	0	0	0	0	30,277	0
New Jersey	1,218,287	935	25,971	52,776	567,364	519,358	51,883	0
New Mexico	329,099	2,441	12,247	0	305,143	0	9,268	0
New York	2,340,176	0	32,038	0	2,308,138	0	0	0
North Carolina	326,554	7,200	0	0	319,354	0	0	0
North Dakota	281,270	13,471	0	34,180	119,739	0	113,880	0
Ohio	697,818	0	44,472	12,525	197,419	0	443,402	0
Oklahoma	129,034	0	11,893	8,657	54,201	0	53,619	664
Oregon	297,646	2,073	10,873	0	210,500	0	74,200	0
Pennsylvania	1,484,718	12,974	0	91,101	641,345	106,376	632,922	0
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	455,834	0	22,602	0	392,884	0	40,348	0
South Dakota	86,524	0	3,845	2,436	29,163	0	51,080	0
Tennessee	347,825	0	19,729	11,096	239,652	0	74,565	2,783
Texas	980,410	47,039	89,625	0	527,119	0	316,627	0
Utah	109,837	0	7,009	14,340	54,653	0	33,835	0
Vermont	3,259	0	3,259	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	1,095,454	16,138	0	73,451	398,159	14,124	593,582	0
Washington	922,718	65,707	65,372	34,730	276,034	2,453	450,138	28,284
West Virginia	248,863	0	17,019	0	130,999	0	100,845	0
Wisconsin	911,748	80,695	31,796	5,791	336,102	0	443,107	14,257
Wyoming	88,257	0	1,658	4,100	54,470	0	28,029	0
Dist. of Columbia	135,996	0	0	0	135,996	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	690,659	0	6,467	0	438,090	0	246,102	0
Virgin Islands	4,112	0	0	0	0	0	4,112	0

Table 63

STATE AND LOCAL MATCHING EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN OFFICE OCCUPATIONS BY FUNCTION
FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Administration (3)	Supervision (4)	Teacher Education (5)	Instruction (6)	Research (7)	Instructional Equipment (8)	Vocational Guidance (9)
Total	$103,776,152	$1,803,506	$608,968	$946,182	$89,717,657	$813,068	$9,667,464	$219,307
Alabama	524,670	-	18,156	-	506,514	-	-	-
Alaska	139,605	5,431	-	5,730	92,564	-	35,880	-
Arizona	715,692	5,437	11,061	33,348	632,596	350	-	32,900
Arkansas	230,865	43,371	-	-	142,274	-	40,901	4,319
California	5,065,007	488,664	-	-	3,429,922	-	1,146,421	-
Colorado	741,373	23,558	-	9,108	566,946	-	141,761	-
Connecticut	2,291,755	-	-	-	1,941,620	-	350,135	-
Delaware	17,378	886	1,292	-	15,200	-	-	-
Florida	2,577,343	83,777	105	40	2,466,443	16,781	-	10,197
Georgia	1,112,287	-	36,043	-	539,975	-	536,269	-
Hawaii	246,447	-	6,496		239,951	-	-	-
Idaho	196,660	10,852	10,481		161,746	-	13,581	-
Illinois	1,849,388	28,831	-	13,446	1,757,452	-	49,659	-
Indiana	462,044	24,946	-	5,628	183,447	2,415	245,608	-
Iowa	691,247	-	-	32,168	338,827	-	320,252	-
Kansas	327,627	19,053	1,517	-	256,598	-	49,663	796
Kentucky	1,122,493	24,980	27,634	39,131	1,012,602	1,815	16,331	-
Louisiana	1,866,765	77,035	14,152	63,477	1,712,101	-	-	-
Maine	1,161,967	-	-	-	1,017,113	-	144,854	-
Maryland	3,290,141	27,948	-	3,094	2,562,986	-	688,363	7,750
Massachusetts	8,221,251	-	-	-	8,221,251	-	-	-
Michigan	3,097,207	-	23,749	46,221	2,736,865	-	290,372	-
Minnesota	1,248,560	93,158	-	24,903	728,401	-	362,753	39,345
Mississippi	275,420	-	8,307	10,559	256,554	-	-	-
Missouri	1,286,708	-	21,147	7,089	942,304	-	316,168	
Montana	115,851	10,984	-	6,764	40,546	-	53,729	3,828
Nebraska	326,014	5,426	-	-	208,876	-	111,712	-
Nevada	180,850	-	9,453	-	144,093	-	27,304	-
New Hampshire	30,277	-	-	-	-	-	30,277	-
New Jersey	5,272,922	2,996	26,903	58,083	4,315,558	582,034	287,348	-
New Mexico	474,366	2,441	9,834	-	320,358	-	141,733	-
New York	36,137,901	-	32,039	-	36,105,862	-	-	-
North Carolina	1,636,239	141,164	-	-	1,008,551	-	485,103	1,421
North Dakota	821,964	5,635	-	193,901	516,446	-	105,982	-
Ohio	3,545,717	-	488	117,504	2,958,605	-	469,120	-
Oklahoma	455,008	-	12,715	24,957	360,163	-	53,619	3,554
Oregon	1,022,688	41,487	2,819	-	908,395	-	69,987	-
Pennsylvania	1,901,630	12,974	-	93,468	902,427	190,694	702,067	-
Rhode Island	61,659	-	-	-	61,659	-	-	-
South Carolina	518,326	-	22,618	1,577	452,744	-	41,387	-
South Dakota	86,645	-	3,960	2,437	29,163	-	51,085	-
Tennessee	651,763	-	19,728	11,097	543,589	-	74,566	2,783
Texas	1,025,957	47,039	135,007	-	527,283	-	316,628	-
Utah	566,182	-	7,380	5,670	478,245	-	74,887	-
Vermont	14,017	299	7,090	-	2,876	-	3,752	-
Virginia	1,485,669	43,441	41,467	80,485	698,841	17,023	604,412	-
Washington	3,360,563	58,649	10,094	33,721	2,780,197	1,956	448,722	27,224
West Virginia	1,293,369	-	-	-	1,177,919	-	115,450	-
Wisconsin	2,802,243	473,044	14,395	6,041	1,652,024	-	571,549	85,190
Wyoming	156,122	-	1,100	16,535	110,458	-	28,029	-
Dist. of Col.	2,692	-	-	-	2,692	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	1,065,505	-	71,738	-	947,835	-	45,932	-
Virgin Islands	4,113	-	-	-	-	-	4,113	-

Table 54

ENROLLMENT IN TECHNICAL EDUCATION BY TYPE OF CLASS, SEX, AND STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total			Secondary								Postsecondary (Purpose 2)				Adult				Persons With Special Needs			
				Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		Full-Time Only				Preparatory		Supplementary					
												1st Year		2nd Year									
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		Female	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Total	266,054	243,164	22,890	881	9	4,798	298	8,487	654	11,343	1,486	68,193	5,851	21,454	1,658	21,017	2,098	106,533	9,983	798	1/ (2,437)	55	1/ (490)
Alabama	3,780	3,304	476	-	-	57	-	91	1	70	15	44	-	-	-	2,294	436	748	24	-	-	-	-
Alaska	587	448	139	28	-	38	25	45	35	149	22	61	1	10	-	52	4	65	52	-	-	-	-
Arizona	3,702	3,608	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	613	35	247	12	-	-	2,668	47	80	-	-	-
Arkansas	551	494	57	5	-	-	-	52	1	38	-	229	27	17	-	75	22	77	7	-	(88)	-	(6)
California	65,124	59,009	6,115	3	-	112	-	712	6	3,127	213	15,545	1,601	1,160	85	4,036	358	34,314	3,853	-	(2,006)	-	(477)
Colorado	2,994	2,663	331	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,158	178	359	80	18	10	1,128	63	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	11,718	11,130	588	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,123	52	514	15	-	-	9,493	521	-	-	-	-
Delaware	416	397	19	-	-	56	-	77	8	33	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	211	-	-	(39)	-	(2)
Florida	16,298	13,909	2,389	-	-	2	-	298	17	314	82	5,741	518	644	34	2,742	785	4,129	953	-	-	-	-
Georgia	4,299	4,258	41	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,178	34	369	3	1,642	3	1,069	1	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	434	434	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	142	-	36	-	2	-	254	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	656	650	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	236	1	160	3	-	-	254	2	-	-	-	-
Illinois	4,899	4,722	177	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	1,621	13	658	6	1,202	60	1,238	98	1	-	-	-
Indiana	3,404	3,160	244	-	-	-	-	66	-	82	1	309	59	188	8	-	-	2,515	176	-	-	-	-
Iowa	3,264	3,075	189	-	-	25	18	89	9	67	7	646	12	383	4	-	-	[illegible]	139	-	-	-	-
Kansas	2,856	2,247	609	13	-	8	-	80	31	86	40	805	204	327	62	714	264	214	8	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	1,327	1,213	114	-	-	-	-	92	1	139	1	336	3	192	5	13	-	451	104	-	(43)	-	-
Louisiana	2,813	2,506	307	-	-	9	-	20	-	30	-	760	25	230	1	657	175	799	106	1	(23)	-	-
Maine	116	115	1	-	-	-	-	16	-	12	-	60	1	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maryland	2,835	2,417	418	-	-	264	13	258	13	108	11	1,387	363	292	14	-	-	108	4	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	2,704	2,600	104	28	-	150	-	195	-	192	-	762	64	402	40	-	-	854	-	12	-	-	-
Michigan	8,269	8,257	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	289	-	2,975	12	1,130	-	-	-	3,863	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	7,783	7,546	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	[illegible]	4	452	2	20	-	6,236	231	4	(2)	-	-
Mississippi	3,925	3,908	17	-	-	3	-	28	-	19	-	660	4	340	4	-	-	2,858	9	-	-	-	-
Missouri	4 067	3,635	432	-	-	93	3	349	5	588	186	1,043	50	345	12	282	-	955	176	-	-	-	-
Montana	936	933	3	-	-	99	-	257	-	194	-	67	-	48	-	-	-	270	3	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	980	961	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	608	1	345	4	-	-	8	14	-	-	-	-
Nevada	3,006	2,531	475	-	-	-	-	29	17	653	18	104	-	10	-	577	160	1,158	280	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire	335	335	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	136	-	90	-	-	-	109	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	8,445	7,992	453	181	5	403	-	685	35	610	157	360	27	258	15	661	36	4,834	176	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	680	678	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	315	-	147	-	30	-	186	2	-	-	-	-
New York	20,647	19,246	1,401	302	4	1,988	165	2,323	44	1,906	54	5,290	528	3,259	393	576	-	2,904	158	700	-	55	-
North Carolina	5,225	5,109	116	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,478	33	707	20	936	21	1,068	42	-	(265)	-	(5)
North Dakota	588	582	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	348	3	233	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	3,419	3,301	118	-	-	-	-	140	-	147	-	926	8	583	2	-	-	1,505	108	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	2,686	2,462	224	-	-	195	11	182	7	156	28	949	102	383	47	206	8	391	21	-	-	-	-
Oregon	1,527	1,422	105	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	640	54	204	13	429	36	149	2	-	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	9,901	8,830	1,071	-	-	1,160	61	1,663	217	1,401	319	132	19	55	1	81	18	4,318	436	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	426	395	31	-	-	-	-	2	14	37	12	153	5	-	-	43	-	161	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	4,541	4,162	379	-	-	90	-	92	-	69	-	1,901	273	282	98	622	8	106	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	332	332	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	155	-	20	-	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	1,539	1,401	138	-	-	-	-	162	5	131	4	312	46	147	17	414	56	235	10	-	-	-	-
Texas	18,139	15,148	2,991	-	-	-	-	270	183	295	229	6,601	515	2,939	637	221	406	4,822	1,021	-	-	-	-
Utah	1,244	1,223	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	573	-	235	-	415	21	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	937	937	-	-	-	-	-	55	-	54	-	173	-	100	-	-	-	555	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	2,904	2,885	19	1	-	10	-	13	-	45	-	1,167	5	698	6	83	-	868	8	-	-	-	-
Washington	12,772	10,728	2,044	-	-	-	-	-	-	58	19	5,715	940	-	-	-	-	4,955	1,085	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	1,364	1,258	106	-	-	22	-	122	3	97	57	193	-	279	-	-	-	545	46	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	3,913	3,890	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,249	10	668	4	1,973	9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	51	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia	49	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	2	-	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	731	702	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	411	21	328	8	-	-	63	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	16	16	-	2	-	10	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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1/ In regular classes and received individual services

Table 65

EXPENDITURES FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION BY SOURCE OF FUNDS AND STATE FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	State	Local	Federal		
				Total	George-Barden	V.E. Act of 1963
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Total	$75,431,697	$24,076,981	$27,573,512	$23,781,204	$6,837,741	$16,943,463
Alabama	817,278	30,854	383,285	403,139	312,506	90,633
Alaska	195,336	29,557	68,645	97,134	47,846	49,288
Arizona	1,057,226	196,849	320,018	540,359	0	540,359
Arkansas	252,423	86,301	41,780	124,342	0	124,342
California	9,178,329	0	7,071,608	2,106,721	772,802	1,333,919
Colorado	883,569	31,734	488,584	363,251	130,792	232,459
Connecticut	1,281,271	1,123,858	0	157,413	0	157,413
Delaware	96,756	46,160	20,620	29,976	0	29,976
Florida	2,076,061	1,240,713	388,883	446,465	0	446,465
Georgia	1,823,359	836,780	20,224	966,355	0	966,355
Hawaii	150,977	69,656	0	81,321	69,044	12,277
Idaho	399,560	152,188	822	246,550	100,797	145,753
Illinois	2,479,137	410,039	830,046	1,239,052	0	1,239,052
Indiana	739,641	174,730	195,091	369,820	369,820	0
Iowa	1,745,106	746,613	298,721	699,772	401,281	298,491
Kansas	1,134,328	58,315	513,498	562,515	235,728	326,787
Kentucky	401,825	374,608	4,555	22,662	0	22,662
Louisiana	823,164	0	441,259	381,905	271,889	110,016
Maine	51,202	13,804	11,797	25,601	0	25,601
Maryland	517,547	242,087	176,914	98,546	0	98,546
Massachusetts	1,080,090	108,124	435,962	536,004	249,928	286,076
Michigan	1,792,250	81,855	1,159,973	550,422	0	550,422
Minnesota	1,006,084	49,787	446,759	509,538	396,388	113,150
Mississippi	944,130	339,361	141,379	463,390	0	463,390
Missouri	1,025,266	120,969	484,400	419,897	419,897	0
Montana	340,613	88,533	89,472	162,608	66,944	95,664
Nebraska	705,822	0	352,911	352,911	0	352,911
Nevada	316,338	53,351	136,587	126,400	0	126,400
New Hampshire	875,260	441,124	26,917	407,219	66,002	341,217
New Jersey	1,685,443	487,552	703,943	493,948	0	493,948
New Mexico	295,534	6,767	141,890	146,877	73,719	73,158
New York	13,127,095	5,233,335	5,172,888	2,720,872	0	2,720,872
North Carolina	1,892,872	1,342,104	279,745	271,023	0	271,023
North Dakota	278,430	147,750	0	130,680	130,680	0
Ohio	1,539,210	644,156	230,297	664,757	664,757	0
Oklahoma	1,123,786	58,198	618,721	446,867	221,779	225,088
Oregon	916,032	462,755	208,018	245,259	0	245,259
Pennsylvania	2,437,881	599,969	1,496,230	341,682	286,067	55,615
Rhode Island	221,559	197,168	9,568	14,823	14,823	0
South Carolina	4,029,416	3,209,186	1,001	819,229	0	819,229
South Dakota	314,114	90,700	66,357	157,057	131,403	25,654
Tennessee	1,887,945	1,059,627	0	828,318	0	828,318
Texas	4,812,997	1,170,183	1,300,733	2,342,081	708,359	1,633,722
Utah	389,953	305,365	0	84,588	68,628	15,960
Vermont	190,827	104,715	17,805	68,307	68,307	0
Virginia	1,208,015	105,508	633,765	468,742	0	468,742
Washington	2,252,183	663,479	1,201,159	387,545	215,204	172,341
West Virginia	529,072	6,093	332,445	190,534	182,284	8,250
Wisconsin	1,782,682	880,160	596,902	305,620	0	305,620
Wyoming	22,670	0	11,335	11,335	11,335	0
Dist. of Col.	12,838	8,498	0	4,340	3,300	1,040
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	253,092	126,711	0	126,381	126,381	0
Virgin Islands	38,103	19,052	0	19,051	19,051	0

Table 66

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY FUNCTION FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Administration (3)	Supervision (4)	Teacher Education (5)	Instruction (6)	Research (7)	Instructional Equipment (8)	Vocational Guidance (9)
Total	$23,781,204	$1,053,673	$469,344	$160,123	$14,742,533	$51,834	$7,248,920	$54,777
Alabama	403,139	446	-	-	236,415	-	166,278	-
Alaska	97,134	22,899	-	382	71,082	-	2,771	-
Arizona	540,359	4,714	12,648	-	516,998	-	-	5,999
Arkansas	124,342	38,014	-	-	77,029	-	7,012	2,287
California	2,106,721	331,442	74,997	-	1,014,029	-	686,253	-
Colorado	363,251	8,555	-	-	185,800	-	168,896	-
Connecticut	157,413	-	-	-	69,457	-	87,956	-
Delaware	29,976	-	2,330	-	17,348	-	10,298	-
Florida	446,465	15,702	83,467	7,907	12,005	-	327,384	-
Georgia	966,355	30	8,945	-	516,661	-	440,719	-
Hawaii	81,321	2,440	-	-	69,943	-	8,938	-
Idaho	246,550	12,933	27	9,671	168,280	-	55,639	-
Illinois	1,239,052	60,625	-	-	790,966	-	387,461	-
Indiana	369,820	-	-	-	318,279	-	51,541	-
Iowa	699,772	-	-	-	462,892	2,610	234,270	-
Kansas	562,515	87,502	4,440	-	266,806	-	203,511	256
Kentucky	22,662	177	5,501	5,222	11,762	-	-	-
Louisiana	381,905	27,000	22,294	-	332,611	-	-	-
Maine	25,601	5,057	-	-	13,020	4,242	3,282	-
Maryland	98,546	7,122	-	-	56,943	-	34,481	-
Massachusetts	536,004	7,177	11,220	-	469,884	-	47,519	204
Michigan	550,422	-	6,855	-	543,567	-	-	-
Minnesota	509,538	46,011	-	11,636	298,109	2,975	138,554	12,253
Mississippi	463,390	2,108	8,568	10,859	441,855	-	-	-
Missouri	419,897	2,441	17,976	1,981	217,295	-	180,204	-
Montana	162,608	19,522	4,589	-	77,110	-	57,190	4,197
Nebraska	352,911	26,005	-	-	307,585	-	19,321	-
Nevada	126,400	-	-	51	126,349	-	-	-
New Hampshire	407,219	429	-	-	7,526	-	399,264	-
New Jersey	493,948	1,403	32,431	19,496	261,950	42,007	136,661	-
New Mexico	146,877	-	6,767	-	124,251	-	15,859	-
New York	2,720,872	-	60,447	-	2,660,425	-	-	-
North Carolina	271,023	-	-	-	271,023	-	-	-
North Dakota	130,680	-	-	-	130,680	-	-	-
Ohio	664,757	-	12,786	-	394,965	-	257,006	-
Oklahoma	446,867	-	15,881	5,247	397,722	-	26,474	1,543
Oregon	245,260	-	1,848	305	150,723	-	92,384	-
Pennsylvania	341,681	32,361	-	-	34,502	-	274,818	-
Rhode Island	14,823	-	-	-	11,573	-	3,250	-
South Carolina	819,229	2,560	9,446	-	289,472	-	517,751	-
South Dakota	157,057	-	-	-	58,000	-	99,057	-
Tennessee	828,318	-	8,618	-	325,404	-	494,000	296
Texas	2,342,081	11,513	20,[illegible]76	-	1,137,416	-	1,172,176	-
Utah	84,588	534	4,511	-	67,577	-	11,966	-
Vermont	68,307	4,148	720	-	57,578	-	5,861	-
Virginia	468,742	-	-	70,366	280,923	-	117,453	-
Washington	387,545	188,905	11,384	-	84,533	-	88,580	14,143
West Virginia	190,534	3,910	5,770	-	146,039	-	34,815	-
Wisconsin	305,620	70,317	7,574	17,000	69,517	-	127,613	13,599
Wyoming	11,335	-	-	-	11,335	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia	4,340	-	-	-	4,340	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	126,381	8,000	6,328	-	69,154	-	42,899	-
Virgin Islands	19,051	1,671	-	-	5,825	-	11,555	-

Table 67

STATE AND LOCAL MATCHING EXPENDITURES FOR TECHNICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS BY FUNCTION FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Administration (3)	Supervision (4)	Teacher Education (5)	Instruction (6)	Research (7)	Instructional Equipment (8)	Vocational Guidance (9)
Total	$51,650,494	$2,570,080	$306,456	$201,301	$40,468,420	$69,129	$7,895,761	$139,347
Alabama	414,139	27,104	-	-	220,757	-	166,278	-
Alaska	98,202	23,214	-	714	71,502	-	2,772	-
Arizona	516,867	15,658	7,971	15,128	451,428	350	-	26,332
Arkansas	128,081	39,284	-	-	79,296	-	7,214	2,287
California	7,071,609	694,741	-	-	5,610,311	-	766,557	-
Colorado	520,318	7,644	-	848	342,930	-	168,896	-
Connecticut	1,123,857	-	-	-	979,239	-	144,618	-
Delaware	66,780	-	2,330	-	54,152	-	10,298	-
Florida	1,629,596	103,948	-	5,583	1,495,774	14,851	-	9,440
Georgia	857,004	-	8,945	-	462,983	-	385,076	-
Hawaii	69,656	2,440	-	-	60,501	-	6,715	-
Idaho	153,010	18,990	5,735	1,628	100,535	-	26,122	-
Illinois	1,240,085	60,631	-	-	790,960	-	388,494	-
Indiana	369,821	-	-	-	235,534	-	134,287	-
Iowa	1,045,334	-	-	-	617,168	2,610	425,556	-
Kansas	571,813	17,224	10,251	-	335,829	-	208,084	425
Kentucky	379,163	19,599	5,726	4,555	325,327	-	23,224	732
Louisiana	441,259	68,265	-	-	372,994	-	-	-
Maine	25,601	5,056	-	-	13,020	4,242	3,283	-
Maryland	419,001	7,122	-	-	347,549	-	64,330	-
Massachusetts	544,086	54,901	-	-	486,709	-	-	2,476
Michigan	1,241,828	-	6,855	-	1,234,973	-	-	-
Minnesota	496,546	32,094	-	11,636	290,781	-	147,602	14,433
Mississippi	480,740	-	7,105	10,859	462,776	-	-	-
Missouri	605,369	2,801	413	546	420,675	-	180,934	-
Montana	178,005	28,726	10,781	-	77,110	-	57,191	4,197
Nebraska	352,911	29,007	-	-	252,185	-	71,719	-
Nevada	189,938	-	14,825	51	151,990	-	23,072	-
New Hampshire	468,041	429	-	-	7,526	-	460,086	-
New Jersey	1,191,494	56,955	33,362	18,563	974,145	47,076	61,393	-
New Mexico	148,657	-	6,767	-	126,031	-	15,859	-
New York	10,406,223	-	60,448	-	10,345,775	-	-	-
North Carolina	1,621,850	393,425	-	-	819,648	-	408,361	416
North Dakota	147,750	13,388	-	-	134,362	-	-	-
Ohio	874,453	-	-	-	615,788	-	258,665	-
Oklahoma	676,919	-	16,371	15,740	611,363	-	26,475	6,970
Oregon	670,773	36,579	5,932	-	589,846	-	38,416	-
Pennsylvania	2,096,199	32,361	-	-	1,789,020	-	274,818	-
Rhode Island	206,736	-	-	-	202,928	-	3,808	-
South Carolina	3,210,187	55,151	9,902	300	2,583,385	-	561,449	-
South Dakota	157,057	-	-	-	58,000	-	99,057	-
Tennessee	1,059,627	190,978	8,618	-	347,511	-	512,223	297
Texas	2,470,916	11,513	33,044	-	1,253,845	-	1,172,514	-
Utah	305,365	-	4,557	-	250,029	-	50,779	-
Vermont	122,520	8,027	-	-	108,632	-	5,861	-
Virginia	739,274	-	-	97,893	523,665	-	117,716	-
Washington	1,864,638	185,762	8,608	-	1,568,075	-	88,581	13,612
West Virginia	338,538	1,589	2,392	-	227,514	-	107,043	-
Wisconsin	1,477,062	315,803	7,574	17,257	874,619	-	204,079	57,730
Wyoming	11,335	-	-	-	11,335	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia	8,498	-	-	-	8,498	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	126,711	8,000	27,944	-	84,107	-	6,660	-
Virgin Islands	19,052	1,671	-	-	7,785	-	9,596	-

Table 68

ENROLLMENT IN VOCATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION BY TYPE OF CLASS, SEX, AND STATE
FISCAL YEAR 1957

				Secondary								Postsecondary (Purpose 2)				Adult							
	Grand Total			Grade 9		Grade 10		Grade 11		Grade 12		Full-Time Only				Preparatory		Supplementary		Persons with Special Needs			
												1st Year		2nd Year						Male		Female	
State	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)
Total	1,490,807 1/	1,334,999	155,808	19,472	7,135	56,900	8,006	107,811	16,604	129,757	22,104	89,731	15,376	16,454	1,813	92,612	21,197	794,471	58,021	27,791	(13,153) 2/	5,552	(2,234) 2/
Alabama	29,808	23,112	6,696	249	21	644	89	2,203	698	1,992	834	24	-	49	-	6,461	1,635	11,125	3,414	365	(342)	5	(129)
Alaska	1,882	1,819	63	116	3	126	3	222	6	210	2	89	-	-	-	306	37	750	12	-	(37)	-	(7)
Arizona	8,052	6,435	1,617	109	16	391	34	708	107	1,098	189	273	120	166	1	-	-	3,690	880	-	-	270	-
Arkansas	16,324	15,642	682	17	-	41	-	540	77	601	109	1,011	60	116	-	1,523	220	11,793	216	-	(343)	-	(9)
California	206,869	184,369	22,500	216	143	1,259	389	5,963	1,022	17,808	4,505	36,517	6,734	2,214	510	12,162	1,464	108,215	7,727	15	(5,999)	6	(1,131)
Colorado	18,200	17,249	951	-	-	-	-	995	31	1,171	57	1,230	201	781	10	1,525	226	11,442	373	105	-	53	-
Connecticut	23,957	22,821	1,136	3	14	1,908	205	1,874	207	1,555	182	174	13	37	4	82	39	16,751	453	437	-	19	-
Delaware	6,801	6,231	570	-	-	546	155	456	132	335	106	2	4	-	-	12	24	4,880	149	-	(625)	-	(59)
Florida	49,591	41,037	8,554	9	-	732	4	4,587	965	5,530	722	1,412	712	287	153	6,063	1,872	22,305	4,124	112	-	2	-
Georgia	36,226	32,315	3,911	-	-	-	-	1,558	288	1,669	374	2,961	463	794	44	3,178	160	21,992	2,552	163	-	30	-
Hawaii	3,382	3,083	299	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	759	139	318	75	236	44	1,671	41	99	(11)	-	(2)
Idaho	3,648	3,382	266	-	-	281	-	225	-	219	-	405	30	180	1	-	-	2,072	235	-	-	-	-
Illinois	40,936	36,655	4,281	-	-	43	-	4,492	408	5,232	406	165	20	56	-	1,407	593	18,973	659	6,287	-	2,195	-
Indiana	16,733	15,417	1,316	-	-	-	-	2,190	121	2,249	337	-	-	-	-	640	204	10,258	639	80	-	15	-
Iowa	17,925	17,527	398	-	-	43	-	532	23	1,383	123	388	18	75	-	-	-	15,106	234	-	-	-	-
Kansas	18,975	17,416	1,559	4	-	245	-	647	17	989	141	787	69	250	-	101	30	14,393	1,302	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	22,615	22,048	567	-	-	-	-	2,270	146	1,971	142	1,508	158	997	100	583	-	14,657	21	62	(415)	-	(6)
Louisiana	24,160	22,958	1,202	87	9	444	3	436	59	487	61	3,530	369	1,861	106	3,506	169	12,365	420	242	(478)	6	(4)
Maine	4,338	4,273	65	-	-	-	-	435	13	329	14	424	5	260	-	-	-	2,825	33	-	-	-	-
Maryland	25,895	21,882	4,013	1,566	360	4,919	879	6,250	713	3,982	1,118	298	-	1	-	37	1	4,479	804	350	-	138	-
Massachusetts	27,283	25,801	1,482	3,076	164	4,559	302	3,775	380	3,333	353	-	-	-	-	752	131	10,020	136	286	-	16	-
Michigan	69,654	64,264	5,390	54	-	1,116	54	3,051	365	7,694	1,217	2,460	163	823	84	1,408	32	47,522	3,432	136	-	43	-
Minnesota	31,726	30,391	1,335	-	-	40	-	190	16	1,312	342	940	2	2,811	541	-	-	24,728	379	370	(188)	55	(140)
Mississippi	14,911	14,159	752	459	-	1,050	-	1,202	32	903	76	1,106	104	206	6	2,826	73	5,552	461	855	-	-	-
Missouri	13,885	12,896	989	2	-	711	42	1,912	206	2,755	568	40	3	27	-	277	126	7,163	44	9	-	-	-
Montana	3,067	3,038	29	206	-	114	-	390	2	358	1	78	16	64	10	-	-	1,809	-	19	-	-	-
Nebraska	8,280	8,068	212	9	-	122	1	575	14	823	36	248	-	-	-	273	-	5,293	160	725	-	1	-
Nevada	2,574	2,461	113	1	-	43	1	197	36	318	50	13	1	2	1	671	-	1,024	-	192	-	24	-
New Hampshire	2,774	2,669	105	-	-	-	40	344	28	281	25	342	12	130	-	-	-	1,572	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	35,080	30,739	4,341	1,541	231	1,774	313	4,764	734	4,730	573	58	61	-	-	-	-	15,461	2,406	2,411	-	23	-
New Mexico	3,534	3,499	35	16	-	104	1	296	7	695	23	140	-	64	-	369	-	1,692	-	123	-	4	-
New York	91,700	75,928	15,772	643	35	11,731	3,090	11,821	3,552	9,755	3,075	560	98	250	18	14,843	134	22,743	4,770	3,582	-	1,000	-
North Carolina	92,272	76,445	15,827	10,070	5,763	6,936	146	7,196	480	6,096	582	2,454	186	164	28	8,904	3,761	34,480	4,748	145	(237)	133	(72)
North Dakota	1,563	1,556	7	-	-	-	-	31	-	55	-	546	-	274	-	-	-	612	-	38	-	7	-
Ohio	70,811	67,350	3,461	-	-	-	-	4,527	791	4,561	777	-	-	-	-	191	28	56,160	1,493	1,911	(887)	372	(157)
Oklahoma	21,366	19,877	1,489	216	33	1,419	99	2,512	680	2,547	677	-	-	-	-	-	-	13,183	-	-	(1,943)	-	(297)
Oregon	11,789	11,412	377	-	-	18	-	685	-	706	43	1,159	19	436	10	642	23	7,766	282	-	(45)	-	-
Pennsylvania	103,878	92,070	11,808	-	-	5,563	550	6,160	653	5,503	529	257	53	66	25	3,134	4,684	69,288	5,117	2,099	-	197	-
Rhode Island	2,658	2,658	-	86	-	482	-	395	-	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,365	-	-	(167)	-	-
South Carolina	11,404	10,060	1,344	144	10	886	20	3,162	607	2,516	518	-	-	-	-	225	84	3,127	105	-	(803)	-	(133)
South Dakota	2,372	2,241	131	-	-	-	-	-	-	342	-	74	24	107	-	14	-	1,695	99	9	-	8	-
Tennessee	29,822	26,334	3,488	-	282	822	311	2,060	392	5,945	501	2,490	147	455	6	1,326	1,101	12,925	659	311	(139)	89	(29)
Texas	56,868	53,100	3,768	-	-	2,662	385	6,693	1,363	6,565	1,134	1,345	34	460	-	1,252	171	31,141	612	2,982	-	69	-
Utah	11,658	10,639	1,019	-	-	52	-	555	9	2,136	32	2,051	269	334	19	3,722	392	1,682	298	107	(265)	-	(28)
Vermont	3,977	3,965	12	58	-	505	-	784	12	532	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,086	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	33,613	30,860	2,753	503	51	1,111	215	2,688	545	2,446	604	982	191	343	25	654	205	21,266	884	867	-	33	-
Washington	74,974	66,682	8,292	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,298	270	16,198	2,732	-	-	-	-	48,186	5,290	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	10,873	10,554	319	-	-	74	16	2,311	38	1,670	28	4	-	7	-	-	-	6,488	237	-	(103)	-	(16)
Wisconsin	47,018	43,821	3,197	1	-	101	-	276	-	1,359	2	2,650	179	672	34	11,249	1,356	26,171	1,258	1,342	-	368	-
Wyoming	1,399	1,317	82	11	-	55	5	149	-	324	13	63	1	14	-	322	-	379	63	-	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia	3,777	3,102	675	-	-	578	152	434	78	452	60	170	9	158	2	295	71	1,015	303	-	(126)	-	(15)
Guam	555	547	8	-	-	64	3	72	-	34	-	3	2	98	-	165	3	103	-	8	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	17,089	10,539	6,550	-	-	2,485	499	1,951	551	1,505	573	1,343	1,955	47	-	1,276	2,104	1,022	497	910	-	371	-
Virgin Islands	286	286	-	-	-	101	-	70	-	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	37	-	-	-

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1/ Includes 3,918 enrolled in fishery occupations

2/ In regular classes and received individual services

Table 69

EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION BY SOURCE OF FUNDS AND BY STATE FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	State	Local	Federal			
				Total	Smith-Hughes	George-Barden	V. E. Act of 1963
Total	$235,545,411	$68,890,270	$104,915,295	$61,739,846	$1,658,992	$4,889,583	$55,191,271
Alabama	11,662,187	1,071,965	9,298,230	1,291,992	47,662	136,819	1,107,511
Alaska	252,510	36,939	116,061	99,510	0	24,995	74,515
Arizona	1,101,111	496,826	392,175	212,110	0	0	212,110
Arkansas	2,099,015	766,140	320,343	1,012,532	0	69,493	943,039
California	24,735,206	384,961	17,578,152	6,772,093	296,850	734,905	5,740,338
Colorado	1,725,742	160,777	972,989	591,976	27,587	77,699	486,690
Connecticut	3,950,153	3,260,054	171,184	518,915	0	0	518,915
Delaware	748,044	593,280	44,820	109,944	0	0	109,944
Florida	5,002,223	2,916,651	915,530	1,170,042	0	0	1,170,042
Georgia	7,865,894	3,231,543	960,870	3,673,481	0	0	3,673,481
Hawaii	925,519	587,136	0	338,383	11,661	40,000	286,722
Idaho	830,918	383,339	88,035	359,544	14,000	40,000	305,544
Illinois	4,720,438	945,545	2,114,107	1,660,786	11,300	611,644	1,037,842
Indiana	4,203,653	644,864	2,398,515	1,160,274	64,801	199,553	895,920
Iowa	2,017,171	727,818	479,676	809,677	32,053	100,101	677,523
Kansas	2,445,139	375,871	1,202,008	867,260	35,917	81,645	749,698
Kentucky	4,641,740	3,593,350	48,440	999,950	0	0	999,950
Louisiana	3,742,901	158,197	1,961,832	1,622,872	55,731	144,463	1,422,678
Maine	1,668,785	622,965	120,450	925,370	0	0	925,370
Maryland	3,706,187	1,569,501	1,078,963	1,057,723	0	0	1,057,723
Massachusetts	10,755,707	34,326	9,218,001	1,503,380	100,238	244,251	1,158,891
Michigan	9,673,610	336,525	5,911,675	3,425,410	0	0	3,425,410
Minnesota	4,888,827	1,702,425	2,223,929	962,473	57,517	135,024	769,932
Mississippi	2,349,424	742,797	551,286	1,055,341	0	0	1,055,341
Missouri	2,592,387	416,956	1,483,573	691,858	77,376	180,539	433,943
Montana	482,739	97,818	179,233	205,688	10,000	39,673	156,015
Nebraska	905,266	33,877	430,326	441,063	17,950	52,674	370,439
Nevada	409,453	65,610	230,707	113,136	0	0	113,136
New Hampshire	281,930	41,736	167,010	73,184	12,284	39,998	20,902
New Jersey	5,586,919	1,756,957	2,362,010	1,467,952	126,498	0	1,341,454
New Mexico	551,442	32,094	247,295	272,053	15,410	42,651	213,992
New York	26,435,460	10,787,652	10,675,423	4,972,385	0	0	4,972,385
North Carolina	12,658,570	6,328,417	2,759,902	3,570,251	0	0	3,570,251
North Dakota	521,512	324,298	61,552	135,662	12,000	40,000	83,662
Ohio	7,660,686	4,138,185	2,225,711	1,296,790	192,271	438,894	665,625
Oklahoma	2,665,641	164,909	1,888,392	612,340	39,642	98,860	473,838
Oregon	2,169,462	931,507	693,909	544,046	0	0	544,046
Pennsylvania	14,070,072	2,681,223	8,595,725	2,793,124	0	0	2,793,124
Rhode Island	428,959	36,053	329,092	63,814	22,942	40,872	0
South Carolina	2,274,977	987,215	773,601	514,161	0	0	514,161
South Dakota	602,763	154,731	180,252	267,780	13,325	40,000	214,455
Tennessee	5,212,287	1,837,247	1,103,281	2,271,759	0	0	2,271,759
Texas	8,312,002	3,801,260	1,987,949	2,522,793	156,432	424,481	1,941,880
Utah	2,076,261	877,086	616,386	582,789	16,194	40,475	526,120
Vermont	670,768	229,219	382,750	58,799	12,000	39,998	6,801
Virginia	4,672,709	1,514,631	2,053,965	1,104,113	60,532	170,542	873,039
Washington	4,890,426	757,582	3,009,589	1,123,255	50,224	128,511	944,520
West Virginia	1,239,853	267,519	661,656	310,678	20,961	83,102	206,615
Wisconsin	7,164,768	2,184,700	3,556,901	1,423,167	0	0	1,423,167
Wyoming	210,918	24,239	91,834	94,845	13,000	40,000	41,845
Dist. of Columbia	824,261	517,479	0	306,782	0	136,312	170,470
Guam	272,028	143,310	0	128,718	0	80,000	48,718
Puerto Rico	3,920,483	2,360,738	0	1,559,745	34,634	75,331	1,449,780
Virgin Islands	68,305	52,227	0	16,078	0	16,078	0

Table 70

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION BY FUNCTION
FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Adminis-tration (3)	Supervision (4)	Teacher Education (5)	Instruction (6)	Research (7)	Instruc-tional Equipment (8)	Voca-tional Guidance (9)
Total	$61,739,844	$5,360,215	$1,929,017	$1,384,182	$37,401,857	$426,167	$14,894,574	$343,832
Alabama	1,291,992	14,835	52,565	23,540	1,201,052	-	-	-
Alaska	99,510	5,428	-	1,516	90,078	-	2,488	-
Arizona	212,110	4,472	19,307	152	188,179	-	-	-
Arkansas	1,012,532	217,523	-	3,000	563,650	-	211,862	16,497
California	6,772,093	1,483,337	477,795	35,209	2,984,549	-	1,791,203	-
Colorado	591,976	38,687	-	8,771	377,326	-	167,192	-
Connecticut	518,915	-	-	-	349,836	-	169,079	-
Delaware	109,944	6,858	10,255	1,800	91,031	-	-	-
Florida	1,170,042	40,285	158,781	28,290	64,399	-	878,287	-
Georgia	3,673,481	422,861	62,977	34,498	1,866,175	-	1,286,970	-
Hawaii	338,383	80,239	2,000	20,881	189,632	-	45,631	-
Idaho	359,544	22,457	55	10,211	280,909	-	45,912	-
Illinois	1,660,786	179,506	-	48,959	1,353,734	-	78,587	-
Indiana	1,160,274	136,874	-	124,431	535,989	5,419	357,561	-
Iowa	809,677	-	-	17,852	602,517	3,321	185,987	-
Kansas	867,260	80,429	4,873	18,697	500,810	-	257,791	4,660
Kentucky	999,950	42,185	42,772	14,457	825,936	-	74,600	-
Louisiana	1,622,872	132,625	80,893	21,601	1,387,753	-	-	-
Maine	925,370	7,502	-	-	684,854	-	233,014	-
Maryland	1,057,723	22,722	-	42,501	775,774	-	216,726	-
Massachusetts	1,503,380	147,930	47,371	49,437	1,041,132	-	157,409	60,101
Michigan	3,425,410	-	56,100	32,663	1,369,869	-	1,966,778	-
Minnesota	962,474	294,480	-	34,908	77,781	14,282	518,042	22,981
Mississippi	1,055,341	7,955	30,623	34,925	981,838	-	-	-
Missouri	691,858	19,763	38,113	27,064	379,491	-	223,916	3,511
Montana	205,688	44,964	11,744	2,000	105,854	-	22,885	18,241
Nebraska	441,062	25,396	3,181	3,181	262,869	-	145,894	541
Nevada	113,136	-	-	4,554	108,582	-	-	-
New Hampshire	73,184	2,829	4,905	2,284	61,323	-	-	1,843
New Jersey	1,467,952	1,870	43,231	47,840	934,350	395,883	29,489	15,289
New Mexico	272,053	-	24,431	3,334	205,987	-	38,301	-
New York	4,972,385	-	112,230	-	4,860,155	-	-	-
North Carolina	3,570,250	1,239,792	-	67,824	1,949,081	-	272,958	40,595
North Dakota	135,662	3,344	2,124	2,000	79,926	-	48,268	-
Ohio	1,296,790	18,696	63,690	159,495	707,602	-	333,367	13,940
Oklahoma	612,340	-	30,361	11,795	476,613	-	90,004	3,567
Oregon	544,045	2,951	-	1,245	411,460	610	127,779	-
Pennsylvania	2,793,125	157,019	-	209,015	1,613,824	-	739,387	73,880
Rhode Island	63,814	1,985	9,382	5,041	47,406	-	-	-
South Carolina	514,161	23,247	34,862	4,004	269,695	-	182,353	-
South Dakota	267,780	28,559	3,140	8,772	116,319	-	110,990	-
Tennessee	2,271,759	-	91,886	22,626	1,267,723	-	881,082	8,442
Texas	2,522,793	87,829	166,856	17,884	1,522,185	-	728,039	-
Utah	582,789	1,738	7,796	21,321	469,532	-	82,402	-
Vermont	58,799	7,904	9,330	2,233	36,850	-	-	2,482
Virginia	1,104,112	-	-	88,659	447,903	500	567,050	-
Washington	1,123,255	136,379	94,629	3,400	460,742	6,152	393,669	28,284
West Virginia	310,678	5,786	35,854	3,827	201,446	-	63,765	-
Wisconsin	1,423,167	113,759	20,895	18,851	410,570	-	813,390	15,702
Wyoming	94,845	9,451	23,723	3,000	54,853	-	3,818	-
Dist. of Columbia	306,782	-	5,000	-	301,782	-	-	-
Guam	128,718	27,752	3,848	-	73,740	-	20,102	3,276
Puerto Rico	1,559,745	5,000	41,439	4,634	1,168,125	-	330,547	10,000
Virgin Islands	16,078	5,012	-	-	11,066	-	-	-

Table 71

STATE AND LOCAL MATCHING EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION BY FUNCTION
FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Administration (3)	Supervision (4)	Teacher Education (5)	Instruction (6)	Research (7)	Instructional Equipment (8)	Vocational Guidance (9)
Total	$173,805,563	$11,894,225	$2,169,389	$1,641,830	$139,620,062	$491,119	$16,437,004	$1,551,934
Alabama	10,370,195	1,384,241	59,738	24,042	8,902,174	-	-	-
Alaska	153,000	5,428	-	2,502	142,210	-	2,860	-
Arizona	889,001	78,777	19,325	17,832	741,466	350	-	31,251
Arkansas	1,086,483	221,548	-	4,957	590,630	-	253,100	16,248
California	17,963,113	1,999,044	204,851	35,209	13,858,057	-	1,865,952	-
Colorado	1,133,766	62,032	-	17,426	887,116	-	167,192	-
Connecticut	3,431,238	-	-	-	2,916,658	-	514,580	-
Delaware	638,100	5,170	9,707	-	623,223	-	-	-
Florida	3,832,181	265,773	-	5,332	3,479,775	30,957	-	50,344
Georgia	4,192,413	597,343	60,882	21,664	2,564,911	-	947,613	-
Hawaii	587,136	37,632	13,447	2,000	534,057	-	-	-
Idaho	471,374	54,870	12,567	3,615	273,946	-	126,376	-
Illinois	3,059,652	179,500	-	48,957	2,747,292	-	83,903	-
Indiana	3,043,379	421,978	-	128,419	2,130,001	5,419	357,562	-
Iowa	1,207,494	-	-	17,852	843,396	3,321	342,925	-
Kansas	1,577,879	136,832	10,912	73,688	1,089,506	-	259,359	7,582
Kentucky	3,641,790	221,840	43,566	12,393	2,803,422	-	547,623	12,946
Louisiana	2,120,029	299,274	64,557	21,601	1,734,597	-	-	-
Maine	743,415	146,747	-	-	523,981	-	72,687	-
Maryland	2,648,463	22,721	-	53,294	2,245,221	-	327,227	-
Massachusetts	9,252,327	699,398	-	8,525	8,267,467	-	-	276,937
Michigan	6,248,200	-	252,966	139,143	3,889,312	-	1,966,779	-
Minnesota	3,926,354	392,246	-	34,908	2,630,517	-	803,360	65,323
Mississippi	1,294,083	9,581	24,510	32,350	1,227,642	-	-	-
Missouri	1,900,529	42,575	1,428	42,860	1,552,950	-	260,405	311
Montana	277,051	41,514	26,898	2,000	165,514	-	22,885	18,240
Nebraska	464,203	30,229	6,648	3,182	277,223	-	146,230	691
Nevada	296,317	-	26,634	9,309	234,932	-	25,442	-
New Hampshire	208,746	2,829	4,905	2,284	196,885	-	-	1,843
New Jersey	4,118,967	114,711	44,629	48,661	3,210,680	443,659	167,094	89,533
New Mexico	279,389	-	17,283	3,334	221,444	-	37,328	-
New York	21,463,075	-	112,230	-	21,350,845	-	-	-
North Carolina	9,088,320	2,897,265	-	67,824	4,035,815	-	1,395,553	691,863
North Dakota	385,850	15,551	10,793	2,853	315,325	-	41,328	-
Ohio	6,363,895	3,316	28,888	104,185	5,893,546	-	333,367	593
Oklahoma	2,053,301	-	30,605	11,795	1,899,267	-	90,005	21,629
Oregon	1,625,417	71,838	35,291	218	1,453,467	861	63,742	-
Pennsylvania	11,276,947	201,429	-	209,019	9,998,172	-	837,397	30,930
Rhode Island	365,145	14,608	9,383	5,057	336,097	-	-	-
South Carolina	1,760,816	25,238	56,753	48,259	1,393,794	-	236,772	-
South Dakota	334,983	28,559	3,475	8,965	182,977	-	111,007	-
Tennessee	2,940,528	-	91,885	22,627	1,936,492	-	881,082	8,442
Texas	5,789,209	87,829	252,076	24,234	4,697,031	-	728,039	-
Utah	1,493,472	-	4,587	10,940	1,386,672	-	91,273	-
Vermont	611,969	61,058	14,657	2,542	395,648	-	110,011	28,053
Virginia	3,568,596	4,429	140,114	254,222	2,585,508	1,300	570,540	12,483
Washington	3,767,171	121,910	128,297	3,400	3,087,418	5,252	393,671	27,223
West Virginia	929,174	2,244	18,757	15,389	784,968	-	107,816	-
Wisconsin	5,741,601	844,390	20,895	8,807	3,679,539	-	1,041,777	146,193
Wyoming	116,073	2,964	23,749	9,800	71,642	-	7,918	-
Dist. of Columbia	517,479	-	15,601	-	501,878	-	-	-
Guam	143,310	27,752	3,848	-	88,332	-	20,102	3,276
Puerto Rico	2,360,738	5,000	262,052	14,355	2,000,309	-	69,022	10,000
Virgin Islands	52,227	5,012	-	-	39,115	-	8,100	-

Table 72

ENROLLMENT AND EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR FISHERY OCCUPATIONS, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, AND BY STATE FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	State	Local	Federal				
				Total	Smith-Hughes	George-Barden	V.E. Act of 1963	Enrollment
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Total	$ 728,644	$ 314,906	$ 197,907	$ 215,831	$ 0	$ 93,541	$ 122,290	3,918
Alabama	5,688	2,844	0	2,844	0	2,844		41
Alaska	51,541	21,952	3,819	25,770	0	13,262	12,508	547
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	3,832	1,957	0	1,875	0	0	1,875	226
California	2,511	0	1,261	1,250	0	1,250	0	36
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Connecticut	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delaware	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	67,524	34,218	10,806	22,500	0	0	22,500	406
Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Indiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20
Iowa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kentucky	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Louisiana	55,124	0	32,217	22,907	0	22,500	407	433
Maine	42,844	21,422	0	21,422	0	21,422	0	45
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	8,772	0	4,922	3,850	0	3,850	0	8
Michigan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Mississippi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nebraska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nevada	8,575	0	6,700	1,875	0	1,875	0	17
New Hampshire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
New Jersey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
New Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	210,000	0	125,000	85,000	0	0	85,000	371
North Carolina	228,500	217,362	6,449	4,689	0	4,689	0	239
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8
Ohio	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oregon	11,799	3,673	2,239	5,887	0	5,887	0	27
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250
Rhode Island	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Texas	17,976	4,494	4,494	8,988	0	8,988	0	102
Utah	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,012
West Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dist. of Col.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	13,958	6,984	0	6,974	0	6,974	0	80
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 73

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR FISHERY OCCUPATIONS BY FUNCTION FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Administration (3)	Supervision (4)	Teacher Education (5)	Instruction (6)	Research (7)	Instructional Equipment (8)	Vocation Guidanc (9)
Total	$215,831	$11,809	$6,134	-	$172,913	$1,250	$23,725	-
Alabama	2,844	-	-	-	2,844	-	-	-
Alaska	25,770	11,809	-	-	13,961	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	1,875	-	-	-	1,875	-	-	-
California	1,250	-	-	-	-	1,250	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	22,500	-	-	-	-	-	22,500	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	22,907	-	-	-	22,907	-	-	-
Maine	21,422	-	-	-	20,197	-	1,225	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	3,850	-	-	-	3,850	-	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	1,875	-	-	-	1,875	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	85,000	-	-	-	85,000	-	-	-
North Carolina	4,689	-	-	-	4,689	-	-	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	5,887	-	-	-	5,887	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	8,988	-	-	-	8,988	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	6,974	-	6,134	-	840	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 74

STATE AND LOCAL MATCHING EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION FOR FISHERY OCCUPATIONS BY FUNCTION FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Administration (3)	Supervision (4)	Teacher Education (5)	Instruction (6)	Research (7)	Instructional Equipment (8)	Vocational Guidance (9)
Total	$512,813	$130,863	$6,497	-	$332,884	$1,261	$41,308	-
Alabama	2,844	-	-	-	2,844	-	-	-
Alaska	25,771	11,809	-	-	13,962	-	-	-
Arizona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arkansas	1,957	-	-	-	375	-	1,582	-
California	1,261	-	-	-	-	1,261	-	-
Colorado	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florida	45,024	-	-	-	45,024	-	-	-
Georgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hawaii	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Idaho	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indiana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iowa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kansas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kentucky	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana	32,217	4,919	-	-	27,298	-	-	-
Maine	21,422	-	-	-	20,197	-	1,225	-
Maryland	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts	4,922	1,075	-	-	3,847	-	-	-
Michigan	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Minnesota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mississippi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Montana	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nebraska	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada	6,700	-	-	-	6,700	-	-	-
New Hampshire	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Mexico	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New York	125,000	-	-	-	125,000	-	-	-
North Carolina	223,811	113,060	-	-	72,250	-	38,501	-
North Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oklahoma	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon	5,912	-	119	-	5,793	-	-	-
Pennsylvania	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Carolina	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
South Dakota	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Texas	8,988	-	-	-	8,988	-	-	-
Utah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Washington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wisconsin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wyoming	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dist. of Columbia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerto Rico	6,984	-	6,378	-	606	-	-	-
Virgin Islands	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 75

EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED) BY SOURCE OF FUNDS AND BY STATE FISCAL YEAR 1967

State	Grand Total	State	Local	Federal
				V.E. Act of 1963
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Total	$ 43,072,441	$ 16,052,761	$ 13,992,392	$ 13,027,288
Alabama	804,831	402,416	0	402,415
Alaska	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	398,514	214,584	0	183,930
California	64,473	0	31,479	32,994
Colorado	352,665	99,135	118,368	135,162
Connecticut	3,472,129	2,768,615	60,207	643,307
Delaware	388,559	315,701	0	72,858
Florida	1,890,203	1,149,081	357,830	383,292
Georgia	768,394	415,663	46,119	306,612
Hawaii	12,682	0	0	12,682
Idaho	77,491	35,607	2,945	38,939
Illinois	2,415,009	753,036	648,635	1,013,338
Indiana	110,825	9,586	45,827	55,412
Iowa	2,034,825	1,197,484	58,921	778,420
Kansas	51,493	7,408	23,709	20,376
Kentucky	284,427	90,867	841	192,719
Louisiana	689,880	28,068	322,882	338,930
Maine	188,232	89,703	9,034	89,495
Maryland	251,982	10,413	163,317	78,252
Massachusetts	45,000	0	0	45,000
Michigan	1,304,894	277,375	658,641	368,878
Minnesota	1,979,297	460,098	965,573	553,626
Mississippi	253,528	125,646	19,052	108,830
Missouri	2,577,839	16,156	2,132,412	429,271
Montana	40,966	5,150	0	35,816
Nebraska	254,421	77,972	51,611	124,838
Nevada	910,220	74,080	764,900	71,240
New Hampshire	57,046	29,071	0	27,975
New Jersey	40,182	516	19,575	20,091
New Mexico	317,961	21,863	191,326	104,772
New York	6,267,378	2,582,143	2,073,651	1,611,584
North Carolina	1,427,255	414,621	338,992	673,642
North Dakota	0	0	0	0
Ohio	951,811	54,288	386,547	510,976
Oklahoma	635,339	223,940	179,705	231,694
Oregon	748,284	306,807	243,812	197,665
Pennsylvania	4,188,642	131,281	3,273,670	783,691
Rhode Island	359,434	50,245	201,591	107,598
South Carolina	172,120	101,757	0	70,363
South Dakota	23,216	11,771	0	11,445
Tennessee	1,375,487	1,141,453	0	234,034
Texas	1,752,622	876,311	0	876,311
Utah	1,070,854	545,572	275,699	249,583
Vermont	80,098	66,679	13,031	388
Virginia	41,482	0	20,741	20,741
Washington	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	260,090	20,405	145,044	94,641
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	198,249	13,418	146,705	38,126
Dist. of Col.	161,967	120,367	0	41,600
Guam	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	1,314,986	713,829	0	601,157
Virgin Islands	5,159	2,580	0	2,579

Table 76

FEDERAL EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED) BY FUNCTION FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Administration (3)	Supervision (4)	Teacher Education (5)	Instruction (6)	Research (7)	Instructional Equipment (8)	Vocational Guidance (9)
Total	$13,027,286	$4,917,311	$1,651,314	$614,022	$2,080,086	$1,609,762	$86,431	$2,068,360
Alabama	402,415	127,390	78,537	0	0	175	0	196,313
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	183,930	27,936	142,983	13,011	0	0	0	0
California	32,994	0	0	0	0	0	0	32,994
Colorado	135,162	103,067	0	0	0	11,650	0	20,445
Connecticut	643,306	335,493	120,741	79,130	0	59,710	12,473	35,759
Delaware	72,858	2,176	12,252	0	50,763	7,667	0	0
Florida	383,292	200,978	119,390	10,787	0	40,432	0	11,705
Georgia	306,612	27,279	121,509	0	0	4,729	0	153,095
Hawaii	12,682	12,682	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	38,939	0	0	0	2,945	0	0	35,994
Illinois	1,013,338	117,238	237,107	0	61,345	469,714	1,321	126,613
Indiana	55,412	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,412
Iowa	778,420	527,884	163,015	0	0	26,550	0	60,971
Kansas	20,376	17,823	0	0	0	0	2,553	0
Kentucky	192,719	86,218	0	70,081	0	27,568	0	8,852
Louisiana	338,930	90,193	16,052	17,251	0	0	0	215,434
Maine	89,495	56,224	0	14,836	18,435	0	0	0
Maryland	78,252	46,673	0	0	0	0	12,542	19,037
Massachusetts	45,000	0	0	0	0	45,000	0	0
Michigan	368,878	271,555	0	3,688	0	91,047	0	2,588
Minnesota	553,626	206,753	0	17,646	202,688	42,453	38,639	45,447
Mississippi	108,830	47,959	3,080	10,845	31,403	8,064	0	7,479
Missouri	429,271	141,676	4,517	0	0	0	5,122	277,956
Montana	35,816	0	0	0	0	25,000	0	10,816
Nebraska	124,838	46,928	17,380	46,755	13,775	0	0	0
Nevada	71,240	71,028	0	0	0	0	0	212
New Hampshire	27,975	20,295	0	7,680	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	20,091	0	20,091	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	104,772	94,366	0	3,147	0	0	0	7,259
New York	1,611,584	171,575	520,754	0	784,473	81,131	0	53,651
North Carolina	673,642	73,400	0	4,528	595,714	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	510,976	302,325	0	0	0	0	0	208,651
Oklahoma	231,694	205,993	1,096	0	1,853	1,658	0	21,094
Oregon	197,665	75,063	30,877	22,897	0	67,915	0	913
Pennsylvania	783,690	181,234	0	102,303	272,643	145,925	1,480	80,105
Rhode Island	107,598	107,598	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Carolina	70,363	44,572	0	0	0	10,074	0	15,717
South Dakota	11,445	11,445	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	234,034	167,342	22,885	0	43,047	0	0	760
Texas	876,311	467,726	0	59,737	0	223,583	11,864	113,401
Utah	249,583	152,793	9,304	0	0	16,540	0	70,946
Vermont	388	388	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	20,741	0	0	0	0	20,741	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	94,641	65,803	0	1,675	0	18,776	0	8,387
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	38,126	14,263	9,654	8,825	0	3,210	0	2,174
Dist. of Columbia	41,600	41,150	0	0	0	450	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	601,157	153,777	0	119,200	0	160,000	0	168,180
Virgin Islands	2,579	1,050	90	0	1,002	0	437	0

Table 77

STATE AND LOCAL MATCHING EXPENDITURES FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED) BY FUNCTION
FISCAL YEAR 1967

State (1)	Total (2)	Administration (3)	Supervision (4)	Teacher Education (5)	Instruction (6)	Research (7)	Instructional Equipment (8)	Vocational Guidance (9)
Total	$30,045,150	$16,083,624	$1,641,296	$448,942	$3,453,106	$1,503,442	$308,751	$6,605,989
Alabama	402,416	13,651	143,780	48,671	0	0	0	196,314
Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arizona	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arkansas	214,584	36,733	72,789	91,534	0	13,528	0	0
California	31,479	0	0	0	0	0	0	31,479
Colorado	217,503	184,555	0	4,143	0	9,322	0	19,483
Connecticut	2,828,823	2,216,842	249,976	41,088	0	12,023	121,910	186,984
Delaware	315,701	1,772	8,468	0	305,461	0	0	0
Florida	1,506,911	1,347,474	298	14,134	43,485	33,031	0	68,489
Georgia	461,782	223,049	33,624	0	0	10,910	0	194,199
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	38,552	0	0	0	2,945	1,290	0	34,317
Illinois	1,401,671	142,978	239,934	1,150	189,296	547,772	1,472	279,069
Indiana	55,413	0	0	0	0	0	0	55,413
Iowa	1,256,405	981,298	163,015	0	0	26,550	0	85,542
Kansas	31,116	28,563	0	0	0	0	2,553	0
Kentucky	91,708	90,867	0	441	0	400	0	0
Louisiana	350,950	28,068	0	19,632	0	0	0	303,250
Maine	98,737	89,703	0	9,034	0	0	0	0
Maryland	173,730	109,792	0	0	0	0	16,015	47,923
Massachusetts	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Michigan	936,016	823,219	0	11,400	0	91,047	0	10,350
Minnesota	1,425,671	528,555	0	18,784	547,612	103,339	104,486	122,895
Mississippi	144,698	88,210	17	11,438	33,179	6,617	0	5,237
Missouri	2,148,568	224,885	0	0	0	12,550	1,640	1,909,493
Montana	5,150	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,150
Nebraska	129,583	46,928	17,380	46,755	18,520	0	0	0
Nevada	838,980	127,506	0	6,963	0	0	0	704,511
New Hampshire	29,071	21,391	0	7,680	0	0	0	0
New Jersey	20,091	0	20,091	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico	213,189	157,902	0	1,134	0	0	46,894	7,259
New York	4,655,794	3,852,973	500,000	0	0	0	0	302,821
North Carolina	753,612	153,371	0	4,527	595,714	0	0	0
North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ohio	440,835	250,811	0	0	0	0	0	190,024
Oklahoma	403,645	366,573	1,014	0	7,653	7,894	0	20,511
Oregon	550,618	328,413	8,170	2,152	0	8,141	0	203,742
Pennsylvania	3,404,949	808,347	0	39,720	1,594,669	358,225	1,480	602,508
Rhode Island	251,836	233,210	0	0	0	0	0	18,626
South Carolina	101,757	66,215	0	0	0	10,076	0	25,466
South Dakota	11,771	11,771	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	1,141,453	964,417	129,683	0	43,048	0	0	4,305
Texas	876,311	467,726	0	59,737	0	223,583	11,864	113,401
Utah	821,271	621,224	10,874	0	0	5,551	0	183,622
Vermont	79,710	9,188	0	0	70,522	0	0	0
Virginia	20,741	0	0	0	0	20,741	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Virginia	165,449	161,918	0	0	0	852	0	2,679
Wisconsin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wyoming	160,123	16,682	0	8,825	0	0	0	134,616
Dist. of Columbia	120,368	120,368	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	713,829	135,425	42,093	0	0	0	0	536,311
Virgin Islands	2,580	1,051	90	0	1,002	0	437	0

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